REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,869.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5
Second do. .... " 2 8
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ "
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASIA," 1,765 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Grey, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd May 1874, at 4 P.M.

	May 1874.		May 1874.
Leaves BOMBAY	2	Leaves Tuticorin	10
" Rutnagherry	3	" Colombo	11
" Vingorla	3	" Galle	12
" Goa	4	" Negapatam	15
" Carwar	4	" Madras	17
" Mangalore	5	" Coconada	19
" Cannanore	6	" Vizagapatam	20
" Tellicherry	6	" Bimlipatam	20
" Calicut	7	" Gopaulpore	21
" Beypore	7	" False Point	22
" Cochin	8	Arrives at CALCUTTA	24
" Alleppy	8		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 18th May 1874, at 2 P.M.

	May 1874.		May 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	8	Leave BUSREH	27
" Kurrachee	12	" Mahomerah	27
" Guadur	13	" Fao	27
" Muscat	15	" Bushire	29
" Bunder Abbas	17	" Bahrein	29
" Linga	19	" Linga	May 1
" Bushire	21	" Bunder Abbas	2
" Koweit	21	" Muscat	4
" Fao	23	" Guadur	6
" Mahomerah	23	" Kurrachee	9
Arrive BUSREH	24	Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st May 1874, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 18th May 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave first week in May.

THE fine new s.s. COLOMBO, 1,948 tons, (belonging to Messrs. Watts, Milburn & Co., Owners of the Hankow and Whampoa,) Thomas McNabb, Commander, has superior accommodation in a Saloon built on Deck for First-class Passengers only. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LONDON, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th April 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Magnificent first-class Steamer HANKOW, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, 3,591 Tons Register, and 500 Horse Power nominal, commanded by Captain William Symington, who has been long and favourably known in the East India and China Trade, will be despatched from Bombay on the 27th instant. This Vessel, specially designed and built for the East India and China Trade, has unrivalled accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, the [illegible] being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort. Telegraphic communication exists between each Cabin and the Steward's room, thus ensuring constant attendance without trouble. In addition to the General Saloon extending the whole breadth of the vessel there is a room specially set apart for Ladies, while for Gentlemen a smoking saloon is provided on deck, thus ensuring comfort in any weather. There is abundance of Bath accommodation. The vessel will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The HANKOW, having established her name for speed, may be expected to make the passage in 25 days.

Rate of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on Board at reasonable rates, Rs. 500.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Magnificent first-class Steamer WHAMPOA, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, 3,835 Tons Register, and 500 Horse Power nominal, commanded by Captain John C. Jaques, who has been long and favourably known in the China Trade, will be despatched from Bombay early next month. This vessel, specially designed and built for the East India and China trade, has unrivalled accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, the Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort. Telegraphic communication exists between each Cabin and the Steward's room, thus ensuring constant attendance without trouble. In addition to the General Saloon extending the whole breadth of the vessel, there is a room specially set apart for Ladies, while for Gentlemen a smoking Saloon is provided on deck, thus ensuring comfort in any weather. There is abundance of Bath accommodation. The vessel will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The WHAMPOA having established a name for speed may be expected to make the passage in 25 days.

Rate of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on board at reasonable rates, Rs. 500.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—
"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874
"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship PEMBROKESHIRE, from LONDON, are hereby required to SEND BOATS alongside for their respective GOODS as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned

The Captain will in no way be responsible for the condition of Packages after they leave the Ship's side.

FREIGHT TO BE PAID and DELIVERY ORDERS accompanied by BILLS OF LADING to be sent for countersignature to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents

Bombay, 22nd April 1874.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 27th April, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MIRZAPORE (3,763 Tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain A. Parish, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SOUTHAMPTON, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 4th May 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ZAMBESI, (2,421 tons and 370 H.P.,) Captain G. F. Cates, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 1st May.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

MIRZAPORE.. 3,763 TONS 600 H.P., 27th April 1874.
INDUS............ 3,473 " 500 H.P., 11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.
First Class .... Rs. 660
Second Class .... Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave last week in May.)

THE fine s.s. HUTTON, 2,340 Tons, F. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseh Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck, for first-class passengers only, and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house, and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL .... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO, and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

FARES.

First Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4
Second Class	3 0	Carriages	" 4
Third Class	1 8		

The Steamers leave both Surat and Gogo on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS in the morning according to the state of the tide.

The Steamer leaving Surat on FRIDAY proceeds direct to Bhownuggur, and leaves that Port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

Mr. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.
Mr. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th January 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY SHIRTINGS, PAPERS, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40, the following Shirtings and Papers, &c.

On account of Ramdass Kanjee—
C B S T around cross—469-71—1 Bales Grey Shirtings
Ditto 382-91—2 " "
On account of Abdool Cadur Abdool Hoosein—
B B—701-20—20 Bales Printing Paper
On account and risk of the concerned: ex Steamer Bellona.
V K R—1409—1 Case 50 Reams blue Foolscap Paper
Ditto 1482, 1487, 1491, 1514, 1526—5, Cases each, 40 reams White Foolscap
Ditto 1541—1 Case 4 reams Pot White Paper
Ditto 1551, 1562—2 Cases each, 40 reams Pot Rose Paper
The above goods are more or less damaged by salt water
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 25th April 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE of Landed Properties on the foregoing days at their respective places.

On TUESDAY, the 28th, on WEDNESDAY, 29th, on THURSDAY, 30th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by public auction at the respective premises at 4 P. M. by order of Chintoba Pursotum Mullar Sett, the three following lots :—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land, with the message, tenement or dwelling-house erected and built thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in New Town or Shaik Booran Commandant Street, admeasuring in each and every side sixty feet, the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the public road, on the west by the premises mentioned and described in the lot No. 2, on the north by the ground belonging to Shaik Abdoola Culvekur, and on the south by the house of Koolboodeen Toongaker, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 5, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1058, and the said property formerly and now occupied by the several tenants of the said Chintoba Pursotum and one Esmail bin Doodell.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house erected and built on part thereof, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, near Bhendy Bazaar, in Temkur's Street, in New Town, admeasuring in breadth thirty feet and in length sixty feet, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on the east by the permises mentioned or described in lot No. 1, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the house of Shaik Hassun Shaboodin Kaubharee, and on the south by a piece of vacant ground belonging to a musjid, and which said premises are assessed under No. 3 by the Collector of the Bombay Municipality and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.—

Lot No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Land with the meassuage tenement, or dwelling house erected and built thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in Baba Dhaboo Street, in New Town, admeasuring in breath ten feet and length sixty feet, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the public road, on the west by the premises hereinbefore mentioned or described in lot No. 2, on the north by the house of Fukoor Coowaree Packmoria, and on the south by the house of Meyajee Pinjarah, and which premises assessed by the Collector of Bombay Municipality under No. 34 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 1,670.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that on Friday next, the 1st day of May at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co., auctioneers, will sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and risk of Mahomed Hoosein bin Nizmoodin Cambayker, the mortgagor—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 215 and 571, containing by admeasurement 949 3-9 square yards, be the same little, more or less, with the seven several messuages, tenements, chawls and bungalow and cook-room standing thereon, and respectively assessed by the Municipal Commissioner formerly under Nos. 32, 33, 35, 36, and 36 A., and now under Nos. 33, 34, 37, 38, and 39, respectively situate on the north side of Dhobie Talao Third Lane, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Bhooleshwur sub-district, bounded on the east partly by the property of the said Mahomed Hoosein, and partly by the property hereinafter thirdly discribed, on the west partly by the Agiary, partly by the property of Jadowjee Balcouray partly by the said property hereinafter secondly described, partly by the said Dhobie Talao Third Lane and partly by the said property hereinafter thirdly described, and the south inpartly by the property of Jamsetjee Nowrojee and partly by the said property of Eduljee Mehta.

Secondly,—All that the right title and interest as fazendar of the said Mahomed Hoossein bin Nizamoodin Cambayker, into all that piece of land registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 215 and 571, and containing by admeasurement 105 square yards, be the same little more or less, situate on the south side of the said Dhobie Talao Third Lane, in the Bhooleshwur sub-district, without the Fort walls of Bombay, and formerly and now in the occupation of Ragoo Mahadoo, to whom the messuage and dwelling-house standing thereon belonging, and bounded on the east and south by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on the west by the property of Jadowjee Balcouray, and on the north by the said Dhobie Talao Tank Third Lane.

Thirdly,—All that the right, title and interest as fazendar of the said Mahomed Hoossein bin Nizamoodin in and to all that piece or parcel of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos 215 and 571, and containing by admeasurement 126 square yards, be the same little more or less, situate on the south side of the said Dhobie Talao Tank Third Lane, in the Bhooleshwur sub-district without the Fort walls of Bombay and the house of Ooma Malbaria standing thereon, and bounded on the east by the property of Anandrao Chintoba Assayer, on the west by portion of the property firstly hereinbefore described, on the north by the said Dhobie Talao Third Lane, and on the south partly by the property hereinbefore firstly described and partly by the property of the said Mahomed Hoossein.

For further particulars and condition of sale, apply to Mr Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Solicitor for the Mortgagees.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th April 1874.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER,

No. 6, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on SATURDAY, the second day of May 1874, Mr. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, the very valuable property situate at Bhooleshwer, hereinafter described under instructions from Anpoornabai, widow of the late Bhawoo Canoba, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Brijvullub Jugjeevandass the Mortgagor. The property is submitted for sale by virtue of and under a power of sale vested in the said Anpoornabai by the indenture of mortgage of the said property executed by Brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass and dated the 30th August 1864.

The property is in description as follows :—

All that part or piece of ground together with a large dwelling-house and two ranges of buildings and two stables and premises, all built and standing thereon, situate at the corner of the Portuguese Church lane and Bhooleshwar road in the Bhooleshwar subdistrict, fronting the North side of the Bhooleshwar road, without the Fort of Bombay. The said several buildings being assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 35 and the said part or piece of ground registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 117, containing by admeasurement 1410 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by a public passage, on the west by a public road called the Portuguese Church lane, on the north by a public road called Bhooleshwar road, and on the south by the property of Culliandass Kirparam, and which said large dwelling-house is now in the occupation of the said Brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, Solicitors to the mortgagee, at their office, Apollo street No. 6, Fort, or to the auctioneer.

The property now produces about Rupees 600 as the monthly rent thereof.—Dated this 6th day of April 1874.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Attornies for Anpoornabai.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Property of Colonel Thacker, 21st Regiment N.I.

A very handsome English-built four-seated Open Carriage painted dark-green, and lined to match, with lamps and pole, by Booker and Sons.

Also, a set of plated mounted Carriage Harness, used only for three weeks.

Also the Property of an Officer.

A pair of Bay Australian Mares, 15-3, one five years old, and the other eight, quiet in single and double harness, very fast, one is a first-rate Charger and each will carry a Lady well. The above to be seen by giving two hours' previous notice to the undersigned.

The Property of a Gentleman that has left Bombay :—A first-class rosewood, tricord, check-action Piano, by Haines Brothers of New York. To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned. The above instrument cost the importer Rs. 1,400 and is one of the finest pianos in India.

Also,

Two light English-built nearly new miniature Broughams, two new boat-shaped Open Carriages, self-driving Phaetons, Shigrams, also a few sets plated and brass-mounted single Harness, Carriages and Buggy Whips.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 25th April 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, No. 13 :—

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T. cloth, madapollams, jacconets, scarfs, dhotis, chintz, &c

Also sundries consisting of plain wine coolers, moulded champagne glasses, coloured and moulded decanters, alabaster table ornaments, opera glasses, boxes of scented soap, blank office books braces, boxes of double distilled eau de cologne, Persian carpet, socks and stockings, silk alpaca, and purmatta umbrellas, stereoscopic views.

Also, the property of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe—

Round and Camp Tables, Drawingroom Chairs, plated Curry Dishes, Ice pitchers, Cruet Frames Glassware, Decanters, Opera Glasses, Cups and Saucers, Reading Lamps, Iron Bedstead, and Sundry Household Furniture &c.

By order of the Superintendent of Army Clothing—
16 pairs of Wellington boots.
495 do. Stable do.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, a Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Middle Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 o'clock p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovenamed place, all the valuable Household Furniture, &c., of Major-General L. S. Hough (changing his Residence) the same comprises cut glassware, dinner, tea and dessert sets, plated dish covers, hotwater curry-dishes, teapot, cruet frame, ice pitcher, toast racks, soup tureen, bottle stand, candlesticks, spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., blackwood dining tables, sideboard, dining-room arm-chairs, Cleopatra couches, easy chairs, a set of grape-pattern decanters, carved partition screen, tea caddy, liquor case, carved circular table with and without marble tops, conversation couches, pier and card tables, drawing-room and easy chairs, chiffoniers, teapoys, bronze three light, and single hanging argand lamps and drops, Persian and English carpets, fish bowl with fishes, American clocks, camp cots dressing and washhand tables, toilet glasses, gowen and cloth, presses, chest of drawers, a glass-door cupboard, writing table, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, a lot of books, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

A light double-seated Miniature Brougham, with a pair of Grey Arab Horses, and a set of Harness.

A very light Phaeton, by Windower, in good order.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from Monday the 27th instant.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

(Suit No. 77 of 1874.)

Sorabjee Nanabhoy Guzder Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzder .... Plaintiff.

vs.

Rustomjee Nanabhoy Guzder .... Defendant.

Pursuant to an order made in this suit by the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley's on the nineteenth day of March last, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Auctioneers, under instructions received from Mr. Sorabjee Nanabhoy Guzder, the executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzder, will sell by public auction, on the premises, if not previously disposed of by private contract, commencing on Wednesday the 6th day of May next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the following valuable properties situate at Mazagon :—

Lot No. 1

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground, situated at Mazagon, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1135 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the house of Mr. Narrayen Wassodew on the south by the new proposed road, on the east by the 4th Moozavurpaccady Road, and on the west by Lot No. 2.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground, situated at Mazagon, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1016 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the house of Merwanjee Manockjee Setna and others, on the south by the new proposed road, on the east by Lot No, 1, and on the west by Lot No. 3.

Lot No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground, situated at Mazagon, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 818 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the house of Merwanjee Manockjee Setna, on the south by the new proposed road, on the east by Lot No. 2, and on the west by the bungalow of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzder, which is assessed by the Municipal Collector under No. 10.

Lot No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground situated at Mazagon in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1042 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the said new proposed road, on the south by Lot No. 7, on the east by the Moozavurpaccady road, and on the west by Lot No. 5.

Lot No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground, situated at Mazagon, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1,593 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the new proposed road, on the south partly by Lot No. 7 and partly by the large bungalow of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzder, on the east by Lot No. 4, and on the west by the bungalow and compound now in the occupation of Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee.

Lot No. 6.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground situated at Mazagon in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 1,671 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the Agiary, on the south by the bungalow and compound now in the occupation of Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee, on the east by the said new proposed road, and on the west by the Nawab's Tank.

Lot No. 7.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground, situated at Mazagon, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1,410 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by Lots No 4, and 5, on the south by the property of the Portuguese Church, on the east by 4th Moozavurpaccady road, and on the west by the large bungalow before referred to.

Lot No. 8.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground with the bungalow and cook-room standing thereon, situated at Mazagon in the sub-district of Mandvie, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 10, containing by admeasurement 2,635 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the property of Merwanjee Maneckjee Setna, and the Nawab's Tank Road, on the south by the new proposed road, on the east by Lot No. 3, and on the west by the new proposed road.

Lot No. 9.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement and Bungalow, Cookroom, and Stable standing thereon, situated at Mazagon, in the Subdistrict of Mandvee, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 8, containing by admeasurement 3,101 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—on the north by the Lot No. 6, on the south by the small bungalow of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzder, which is assessed by the Municipal Collector under No. 9, on the east by Lot No, 5, and on the west by the Chinar Ranoojee Street.

Lot No. 10.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, and Bungalow, Cookroom and Stable standing thereon, situated at Mazagon, in the Subdistrict of Mandvee, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 9, containing by admeasurement 2520 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows : that is to say on the north by the Lot No. 9, on the south by the house of Manuel Gonsolve, on the east by the Lot No. 11, and on the west by Chinar Ranoojee Street.

Lot No. 11.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground with fine Mango trees growing thereon, situated at Mazagon in the Subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1,075 square yards be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the north by the Nawab's Tank Road, on the south and west by the said Chinar Ranoojee Street, and on the east partly by Lot No. 9 and partly by the Nawab's Tank.

Lot No. 12.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, and bungalow, cook-room, and stable standing thereon, situated at Mazagon, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 22, containing by admeasurement 3738 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north partly by Lot No. 9 and partly by Lot No. 5, on the south partly by the Portuguese Church and partly by Church Street, on the east partly by the compound of the Portuguese Churchand partly by Lot No. 7, and on the west partly by Lot No. 5 and partly by Lot No. 9.

For further information and conditions of sale apply at the office of the undersigned vendor's Solicitors, No. 9, Forbes Street, within the Fort.

CRAWFORD & BOEVEY,
Vendor's Solicitors.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th April 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
To leave about 23rd May.

THE s.s. PALERMO, 1230 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY,
ASSISTED BY SEVERAL LEADING AMATEURS OF
THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB,
WILL PRODUCE
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 25th APRIL 1874,
A New Drama in the Hindustanee language, written expressly for this Club, entitled
GOOL BA SANOBER CHE KURD?

Reserved Seats.........Rs. 3.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, and at the Victoria Theatre.

Doors open at 7-30 P.M., Performance commencing at 8-30 sharp.

A GOOD BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALEXANDER JAMESON is AUTHORIZED TO SIGN for our Firm by Procuration.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS Co., Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD and FINAL CALL of RUPEES FIVE HUNDRED per SHARE has THIS DAY been made by the Board of Directors PAYABLE at the Office of the Undersigned, in Elphinstone Circle, on or before the 6th May 1874.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls not paid before the 10th May 1874.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

THE PARSEE MEMORIAL, WITH A MAP AND ALL APPENDICES,
Price Annas 8.
COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
DORABJEE JAMSHEDJEE & Co., Kalbadavi, Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.—WANTED, TWO PROBATIONERS for the PILOTAGE SERVICE. Salary Rs. 80 per mensem. Applications with Testimonials should be forwarded to the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant. No applications will be entertained from persons holding a lower certificate than that of only Mate.

By Order of the Trustees,
G. MANSON, Secretary.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 per Share (free of Income Tax), being at the rate of Eight per cent per annum for the Half-year ended 31st December last; and that the same will be payable to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register, on and after the 9th May 1874. The Transfer Books will be closed from 25th instant to 9th proximo, both days inclusive.

D. FINLAYSON, Agent.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

REQUIRED, for the SCHOOL of INDUSTRY, RAJCOTE, an experienced SMITH, who should be thoroughly acquainted with the treatment of Iron and Steel, in the construction of Carriage Springs, &c., also Brass Work, Mouldings, Turning, &c.; in fact competent to take the direction of a Workshop for general Smithery.

Applications accompanied by Testimonials to be made to the Undersigned without delay.

R. BOOTH,
Local Fund Engineer, Kattywar, and Secretary, School of Industry, Rajcote.

Camp Jaitpore, 20th April 1874.

BASS' BEER,

Bottled by STONE & Co., London.
Just received, ex s.s. ORCHIS :—
Quarts : Pints :
Rs. 5-12 per doz. Rs. 4-0 per doz.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.
Bombay, 25th April 1874.

LETTER WEIGHING MACHINES,

BY S. MORDAN & Co.

These Machines are strongly recommended for their superior strength, finish, and extreme accuracy of adjustment.

To Weigh	4 ounces and	8 tolas	Rs.	8	8
"	8 "	16 "	"	11	8
"	16 "	32 "	"	20	0
"	48 "	96 "	"	30	0

Greaves' Portable Letter Weigher, to weigh 2 ounces and 4 tolas, simple, accurate, and not liable to derangement. Price in neat case... " 4 8

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of One Thousand Tons of well seasoned MOULMEIN or (and) RANGOON TEAK TIMBER, in square logs, sound and straight, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Byculla, Bombay, at the rate of not less than 200 Tons per Month, commencing from 1st July next.

Specification and Form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify whether of Moulmein or Rangoon, and the rate per ton of 50 Cubic feet delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle up to noon, on TUESDAY the 26th May next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find Security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 23rd April 1874.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOK WANTED. Must be Experienced and Steady. Apply to "X.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED a NATIVE CLERK, of good education. Apply with specimen of handwriting to GADDUM & Co., on TUESDAY next, between two and four.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT in a Retail Business. Apply by letter only, stating Salary expected, to Mr. FROST, Messrs. Morgan and Balcristna's, Poona.

AN AUSTRALIAN BUGGY FOR SALE on account of Owner's departure, almost new, little used. —Apply H. TRAILL, Oriental Bank.

A BARGAIN.—A Dugald's Lockfast D. 12 Bore P. F. RIFLE, by W. W. GREENER, in case complete, Rs. 325.—Apply to WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,

AS SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

THIS Powder is quite *harmless to animal life*, but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, FLIES, BEETLES, MOSQUITOS, and every other species of Insect. Sportsmen will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying Fleas in their Dogs, as also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs.* The Public are cautioned to observe that the packets of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of Thomas Keating.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING, London,
Export Chemist and Druggist.
Agents for Bombay :—Treacher and Co.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.;

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L.S.

To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS London."

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT TO THE RESIDENTS ON THE NORTH-EASTERN LINES, G. I. P. R.

	Cash, per Dozen Rs. a. p.		Cash, per Dozen Rs. a.
SODAWATER	0 12 0	GINGERADE	1 0
QUININE OR TONIC WATER	1 2 0	RASPBERRIADE	1 0
LEMONADE	1 0 0		

Bottles are charged Rs. 1-8 per dozen.

PURE AND SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

With all the recent improvements and charged with gas at the greatest possible pressure. LEMONADE, TONIC and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious tastes, demand for which, constantly increasing.

KHURSHEDJI DOSSABHAI,
GENERAL, MESS, AND COMMISSION AGENT.
Camp Deolalee.

SOUNDY & CO.,

MUSIC SALOONS, AND PICTURE GALLERIES,
BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED PIANOFORTES,
MADE BY BROADWOOD & SONS, AND COLLARD AND COLLARD,
MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPURTENANCES.

MONTHLY SUPPLIES OF NEW MUSIC.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.	PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES IN GREAT VARIETY.
GUNS, RIFLES, AND REVOLVERS.	BINOCULAR AND FIELD GLASSES.
ALBUMS, WRITING CASES AND OTHER FANCY GOODS.	DESPATCH, DEED, AND CASH BOXES.

GOODS RECEIVED ON COMMISSION SALE.
MESS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY.
SHIPPING AND CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS CONDUCTED IN A MOST EXPEDITIOUS MANNER.
ORDERS FROM UP-COUNTRY EXECUTED WITH DESPATCH AND UNDER PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

CATALOGUES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO.,
GENERAL IMPORTERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
2, AND 3, HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

COMFORT ON THE VOYAGE.

IMPORTANT
TO
OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S
SPECIAL TRAVELLING KIT,
Consisting of the following Useful Requisites.

	Rs. a.
Deck Suits ......Rs. 10 to	17 0
Overland do	25 0
Warm do	35 0
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes, from	35 0
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to 23 0
Pyjamas (Per Half Dozen)	16 8
Oxford Shirts (Per Half Dozen)	36 0
White do (Per Half Dozen)	22 8
Best Shrunk Flannel (Per Half Dozen)	49 0
Silk and Wool (Per Half Dozen)	52 0
Under Vests, from (Per Half Dozen)	14 0
Do. Pants (Per Half Dozen)	26 0
Sleeping Suits, each	6 8 to 17 0

	Rs. a.
Travelling Caps	3 8
Travelling Hats	5 0
Cardigan Jackets	9 8
Sheets, per pair	9 8
Pillow Cases, each	1 4
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12 8 to 23 0
Solid Leather	49 0
Extra Large	75 0
Black Hide Bags	11 8
Extra Large	24 0
Cash Bags	6 12
Courier Bags	6 8
Money Belts	3 8
Sovereign Boxes	3 0
Leather Purses	2 8
Soiled Linen Bags	4 12

	Rs. a.
Air Pillows	6 0
Travelling do	2 0
English Feather	7 8
do. Horse Hair	7 8
Cork Mattrasses	19 8
Rug Straps	2 0
Patent Lock Straps	5 0
Waterproof Coats	15 0
Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 12
Linen do. do.	6 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0
Cotton Socks do.	9 8
Warm do. do.	15 8
Bathing Drawers, each	2 0
Sponge Bags	2 0
Sponges, Bath, large	3 8
Soap Boxes	1 8
Tooth Brush Guards	0 12

	Rs. a
Tooth Brushes	0 10
Nail do.	0 14
Hair Brushes and Comb in Case	10 8
Blankets, each	11 8
Long Rugs, or Scotch Mauds, from	15 0
Best Beech Overland Chairs, from	6 8
Umbrellas with Cover	9 0
Warm Gloves	1 14
Do. Mitts	1 12
Do. Mufflers	2 0
Pin Scarfs, from	1 0
Sailor's Knot	1 10

Can always be obtained ready for
IMMEDIATE USE AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE
FROM THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR THE HOT SEASON.

FOR SALE, light sound HUNGARIAN WINES in 1 dozen Cases, *Red* and *White*, Rs. 15 and 18 each. Apply to the Godown Keeper of

A. C. GUMPERT.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

		Rs. per doz.	qts.
STILL HOCKS—	Marcobrunner	30	"
	Victoria Berg	30	"
	Laubenheimer	15	"
	Steinvein	20	"
	Liebfraumilch	20	"
CLARETS—	Chateau de Frands	14	"
	Vray Canon	16	"
	Chateau Leoville	24	"
	Chateau Lafite	28	"
ITALIAN CLARET—	in barrels of 50 Gallons and above, Rs. 100 each.		
Do.	Bottled here	6	"
BRANDIES—	G. Martineau	18	"

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane :—

		Rs. per dozen.
SHERRIES—	J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs.	25
	R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal	20
	Do. Vino de Pasto	29
	J. Sandbach & Son's ...Rs. 17 &	24
	Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal	24
	M. P. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry	26
CHAMPAGNE—	Ruinart pere and fils ......Pts.	23
	Do. Qts.	45
	Do. Magnums.	88
	Arthur H. Browning's..Qts.	30
	J. Sandbach and Son's	20
	Do. do. ......Pts.	11
BRANDY—	Raynal & Co.'s Superior	24
CLARET—	Montheuil Franc Fils Aine	
	Chateau Belair St. Julien 1868	16
	Chateau Delorme Margaux	18
	R. R. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe	14
	Do. Margaux	17

Also, Messrs. PLASKET & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ANTROBUS & Co. :—

SHERRY,	Rs. 25 per Dozen.
Ditto	" 15 "
CLARET, Yellow Seal	" 12 "
Ditto Red Seal	" 30 "
GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE	" 40 "

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 30th December 1873.

WINES AND SPIRITS.
TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Direct shipments are now made
ONLY TO THE TRADE.
PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their signature, and may be obtained

IN BOMBAY,
From Messrs. MERWANJEE COOVERJEE & Co.
Messrs. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
AND OTHER IMPORTERS.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.
119, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of Harrison Bros.' Best PLATEDWARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

COALS.—STEAM COAL certified by practical men equal to any and superior to most in India.

For particulars and Prices apply to HEAD OFFICE, 79, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—Mr. E. MANECKJEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use

E. MANECKJEE

Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Lines Station, or Crawford Markets.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY :
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

ANOTHER
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.
SATURDAY EVENING, 25th APRIL.

THE ACCOMPLISHED VOCALISTS, INSTRUMENTALISTS, COMEDIANS, AND DANCERS IN AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME,
HUMOROUS, ELEGANT, SPARKLING AND REFINED.
NEW BALLADS, GLEES, MADRIGALS, &c.,
Rendered with the exquisite taste and finish by the INCOMPARABLE CHOIR OF VOCALISTS,
MESSRS. HENRI, NORVILLE, PIERCE, & HOGARTH.
J. O. PIERCE IN NEW MUSICAL SELECTIONS.

BURLESQUE PROMENADE CONCERT,
A LA COVENT GARDEN.

GO AND SEE THE RHINOCERASOUS.

DAVE CARSON AND HARRY LESLIE,
In an entirely New Comic Sketch, Entitled,
CHINK APPALOOLOO,
OR
THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Stalls	" 3
Upper Circle	" 2
Pit	" 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY BRESLAUER & Co., where a Plan of the Dress Circle can be seen. Doors open at 8 o'clock. Trouble begins at 8-45.

AMATEUR CONCERT.

AN AFTERNOON AMATEUR CONCERT will be GIVEN by the TOWN BAND COMMITTEE in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 5-30 P.M. TICKETS, Rs. 2 EACH.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The Steamer HANKOW will POSITIVELY LEAVE for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, on MONDAY, the 27th instant. This Vessel carries an experienced Surgeon. Passengers are requested to be on board by 3 P.M. Passages can be secured by application to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).—NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 31st December 1873, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, or Rs. 3-12-0 per Share, will be PAYABLE on or after TUESDAY, the 28th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 8th instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd April 1874.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up to 5 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 1st May 1874, for the CONSTRUCTION of BUILDINGS for the EXTENSION of the COTTON MILLS of the above Company at Tardeo. Each Tender will accompany a deposit of Rupees (1,000) One Thousand. Plans will be shown and printed copies of Contract Papers supplied at the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Rupees (5) Five per each Copy. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender nor to assign a reason for the rejection of any Tender.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HOMEJEE DINSHAW JEELA, Secretary.

No. 26, Meadow Street, 23rd April 1874.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business, viz. :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Annual Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1873.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint two Directors in the place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Luckmeedass Dharsey, deceased.
5. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 18th April 1874.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—In compliance with a Requisition signed by 28 Shareholders, holding in the aggregate 292 Shares, and forwarded to the Directors under Clauses 52 and 53 of the Articles of Association,

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, on TUESDAY, the Twenty-eighth day of April 1874, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business, that is to say :—

1. To consider and pass Resolutions upon a proposal for the erection of a Spinning and Weaving Mill on the Company's Property at Colaba at a cost of about Ten Lacs of Rupees, and the method by which the additional Capital required (about Five Lacs) shall be raised.

2. To consider and pass the following Resolution :—

"Whereas it is proposed to wind-up voluntarily the Colaba Company, Limited, under the provision of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866, and to transfer and sell its Business and Property to a New Company to be formed under the same name, but with a more extended field of business,

"It is resolved that the Liquidator or Liquidators who shall or may hereafter be appointed to wind-up the Colaba Company, Limited, shall have authority to transfer or sell to a New Company, to be formed under the same name, the whole or any portion of the Property and Business of the said Colaba Company, Limited, in consideration of receiving in compensation or part compensation for such transfer or sale such number of Shares in the said New Company as the said Liquidator or Liquidators shall think proper for the purpose of distributing the same among the members of the present Colaba Company, Limited, rateably in proportion to the Shares held by them in such last mentioned Company."—Dated this Eighteenth day of April 1874.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 306 of 1870.

MOROBA SHRIDHARJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, Clerk, residing in House No. 519, situate at Palao or Breach Candy Road, without the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

vs.

CASHIBAI and her Husband NARAYEN, alias KADU SHIVSHUNKERJEE, Hindoos, residing in house No. 519, aforesaid, and ANUNDRAO BHASKAR, VINAYAKRAO BHASKAR, MAHADEORAO BHASKAR, KESHAORAO BHASKAR, ESHWANTRAO BHASKAR, SUNDRABAI, widow of Ramcrustna Narayen, DWARKABAI and her husband SHAMRAO NARAYEN, MATHURABAI and her husband CRUSTNANATH BALCRUSTNA, and EMUNABAI, an infant, by her guardian Damodhar Dayanath, the sons, daughters, and a granddaughter of Narbadabai, deceased, late of Bombay, Hindu, lately residing in house No. near the Grand Portuguese Church, without the Fort of Bombay .... Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the sale of property advertised to take place in the office of the Commissioner High Court, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon of WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of April, instant, has been adjourned, and will take place before Charles E. Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court, at his Office, in the Court-house, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon of WEDNESDAY, the twenty-ninth day of April, instant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Mr. JANARDHUN GOPALL, Attorney of the above-named plaintiff, Oak Lane; and at the Office of Mr. SHAMRAO PANDURANG Attorney for the defendants Mathurabai and her husband Crustnanath Balcrustna.—Dated this 11th day of April 1874.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 274 of 1873.

JETHA BHIMA, GOOLBA ANUNDA, AJBA COOSHAL, and DONGRA DEWA, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing near the Dady Sett Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ...... Plaintiffs.

vs.

WITTOBA PANDOORUNGJEE and GOVIND PANDOORUNGJEE, both of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing in a Lane leading to the Withulwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on SATURDAY, the 25th day of April next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, under and by virtue of a Warrant for SALE of IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY issued on the 3rd day of July last, in the above Suit, will be put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property of the abovenamed Defendants :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the west side of the Khuterwady Lane, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Pension and Tax under No. and assessed under the Municipal taxes under No. 27, and bounded on or towards the east by the said Khuterwady Lane, on or towards the west and south by the joint property of the Defendants abovenamed and one Gunput Pandoorungjee, and on or towards the north by the property of Abdool Laljee, and the said dwelling-house was formerly in occupation of Babajee Rooghnath, Wassoodew Luxumonjee, and others, and are at present unoccupied.

It was ordered that the said Defendants should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 1,006-12-7 for debt and interest and the costs of this Suit when taxed, and further interest upon the amount of said judgment at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Defendants in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of Sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 24th March 1874.

Mr. MUNSUKLAL MUGUTLAL MUNSHI,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 24TH APRIL 1874.

UP to the time of writing no English news of to-day's date has come in. Reuter's telegram of yesterday evening reports the Liverpool Cotton Market as closing dull, sales for the day 12,000 bales, but prices on the spot are unaltered except for Middling Orleans, which is quoted 1/16d. lower. To arrive Fair and Good Fair Dhollara are quoted at ⅛ down from the highest point. Private advices generally take an adverse view of the market for the immediate future, but we do not hear this accounted for by any new feature, and we can therefore only assume the present quietness to be a reaction after the late excitement, augmented by the dulness in Manchester.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England received this morning shows no very material change, but such as there is favours greater ease, an increase in the reserve of £250,000 against a decrease of £62,500 in discounts, bringing the proportion of the reserve up to 42 per cent. of the liabilities.

The mail leaving Southampton yesterday brings specie to the extent of £507,000 altogether, viz., £30,000 gold, and £209,000 silver for Bombay; £69,000 silver for Calcutta, and £268,000 silver for Galle, whence it will be sent on to the best market.

In general matters the only changes to notice are a further advance of 6d. to 1s. per cwt. in Coffee, and a decline of ⅛d. per lb. in Yellow Metals.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.—Rates for Sterling Bills opened quietly, and in the morning 6 months' sight Credits were sold at 1s.1 11/16d, but to-day's telegrams from Calcutta being somewhat firmer buyers afterwards showed less disposition to do business, and at the close we must quote:—Credits, 6 months' sight, 1s. 11⅞d.; Bank Bills 1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11 9/16d. per rupee. Nothing has transpired during the day to affect the position of the market, except the Calcutta news, to which, however, no great importance can be attached as this is now the slack season there, and rates are accordingly in a great measure governed by our quotations. In looking to the future of the market the heavy exports of specie from England are worthy of notice as likely to contribute to increased ease shortly—the amount is not of course immediately available, but the mere fact of it being on the way will have an effect. *Government Paper* is very quiet at yesterday's quotations with but few buyers.

THE SHARE MARKET has been barely steady, and transactions have lacked anything of a speculative character. Values are not materially altered, but there are more buyers than sellers.

	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	770
Ditto 2nd Issue	441¼
National Bank of India	127
Colaba Land Company	1,400
Mazagon Land Company	910
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	880
Alexander Spinning & W. Co.	1,575
Alliance Spinning & W. Co.	2,850
Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,000
Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,405
Manockjee Petit's ditto	1,435
Oriental ditto	4,000
Royal ditto	2,575

COTTON.—The demand to-day shows a decided falling off, and only a small business has resulted on European account at a decline in prices of Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per candy. Mowa which was yesterday contracted for at Rs. 184 has to-day been offered freely at Rs. 180, and the fall in other descriptions has been nearly as great. The arrivals this week have been heavy, and with the exception of Oomrawuttee kinds, which are now getting exhausted, a very fair selection is obtainable.

FREIGHTS by steamer are firm at £3 for Liverpool, but by sailing ship there is less doing and rates may be quoted at £3-5 to £3-7-6 per ton.

PIECE GOODS AND YARNS are firm at previous quotations, but business from first hands is still very moderate.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 18th April 1874.

Open 1,278½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	94,511	1	0
Merchandise	4,23,675	10	1
Electric Telegraph	913	0	0
Municipal Trains, &c.	600	0	0
Total Rs.	5,19,699	11	1
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266¼ miles. Total Rs.	4,51,063	1	4
Increase Rs.	68,636	9	9

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE ANN, 931 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo and thirty deck passengers.

THE SHIP C. N., 865 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Coast and Calcutta, with a cargo of 20,000 Indian maunds salt and a general cargo.

THE S.S. HORSE GUARDS, 909 tons, Captain J. Hill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (March 5th), calling at Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, and Aden, via the Canal, in water ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch Brown & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain J Henderson, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Captain Trueman and two servants, Surgeon Holiday and two servants, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Ford, 3 children, and servant, Surgeon S. M. Salmon and servant. For Bushire—Nawab Syed Ameer Ally Khan and friend. For different ports, one hundred and ninety deck passengers.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, 1,243 tons, Capt. Fraser, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez (10th April), with the English mail and the following cargo:—80 boxes silver coins, 811 boxes specie, 5 cases tobacco, 170 packages merchandise, 5 cases sarsaparilla, 135 bales paper, 14 bales twist, 158 packages piece-goods, 11 cases oilmanstore, 2 cases toys, 5 cases candles, 2 cases boots and shoes, 6 cases leather, 6 cases wine, 3 cases needles, 2 cases beads, 10 bags coffee, 7 bags gum, and a few packages for transhipment for different ports.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Golconda (s)	Fraser	Suez, April 10.
	Horse Guards (s)	Hill	Newcastle, March 5.
	Nagotna (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, April 22.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Gange	Baudan	Calcutta.
	Sultana	Seals	Havre.
	India (s)	Henderson	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance yesterday:—

Ship C. N., Nacoda, to Coast and Calcutta.
Barque Ann, Nacoda, to Mauritius.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Blythwood, to Marseilles and Genoa.
Steamer Golconda, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Zambesi, to China &c.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVALS.

20 Duke of Sutherland (s)...Russel...Rangoon, April 16.
Oriental (s)...Dickson...Bassein, April 16.
Hydaspes (s)...RennnoldsonSuez, March 28.
Victoria Bride...Rogers...False Point, April 18

April. DEPARTURES.

20 Steamers Mahratta, Lagislator, Palestine and Egeria.
Ship Edward Percy.

MADRAS.

April. DEPARTURE.

21 William Cloves... ... London via Coast.

ADEN.

March. ARRIVALS.

8 Parsee, ss, Harrison, from Newcastle.
30 Head Quarters, ss, Irvine, from Newcastle.
Ap.3 Lebanon, ship, Shields, from Newcastle.
7 Horse Guards, ss, Hall, from Newcastle.
7 Pehlwan, ss, Stepney, from Bombay.
9 Commissariat, ss, Hutton, from Newcastle.
9 Nizam, ss, Barlow, from Southampton.
9 Mathew Cay, ss, Bradley, from Rangoon.
9 Bewick ss, Ward from Akish.
10 Arabia, ss, Cabosro, from Genoa.
11 Cerdic, ss, Armstrong, from Cardiff.
11 Arthur, ss, Mitchell, from Bombay.
11 Trafalgar, ss, Scott, from Bombay.
11 Amazonois, ss, Champenos, from Marseilles.
11 Vancouver, ss, Shaw, from London.
11 City of Carthage, ss, Smith, from Calcutta.
11 Boadicea, ss, Anderson, from Akyab.
12 Peshawur, ss, White, from Calcutta.
12 Fenella, ss, Williams, from Mangalore.
12 Presnitz, ss, Stewart, from Bombay.
13 Delhi, ss, Lee, from Bombay.
13 Belliquense, ss, Licondare, from Galle.
13 Benlede, ss, Buman, from Rangoon
14 Strath Clyde, ss, Pearson, from Bombay.
15 Athole, ss, Scott, from Liverpool.
15 Plantagenet, ss, Stapledon, from Cardiff.
16 Waterloo, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
16 Chanticlew, ss, Nacoda, from Calcutta.

April. DEPARTURES.

9 Nizam ss, Barlow, to Bombay.
9 Mathew Cay, ss, Bradley, to Gibraltar.
9 Bewick, ss, Ward, to Gibraltar.
10 Arabia, ss, Cabosro, to Bombay.
11 Arthur, ss, Mitchell, to Genoa.
11 Trafalgar, ss, Scott, to Havre.
11 Amazon, ss, Champenois, to China.
12 City of Carthage, ss, Smith, to London.
12 Boadicea, ss, Anderson, to Malta.
12 Peshawur, ss, White, to Suez.
12 Head Quarters, ss, Irvine, to Bombay.
13 Vancouver, ss, Shaw, to China.
13 Fenela, ss, Williams, to London.
13 Presnitz, ss, Steuart, to New York.
13 Delhi, ss, Lee, to Suez.
14 Benlede, ss, Buchanan, to Port Said.
14 Strath Clyde, ss, Pearson, to Liverpool.
15 Belliquense, ss, Licandire, Toulon.
16 Atholl, ss, Scott, to Persian Gulf.
16 Horse Guards, ss, Hall, to Bombay.

April. VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

3 Lebanon, ship, Shields, from Newcastle.
7 Pehlwan, ss, Stepney, from Bombay.
9 Commissariat, ss, Hutton, from Newcastle.
11 Cerdic, ss, Armstrong, from Cardiff.
15 Plantagenet, ss, Stapledon, from Cardiff.
16 Waterloo, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
16 Chanticleer, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.

CANAL STEAMERS.

March. Outward.	March. Homeward.
30 Avegrow, Saigon	28 Euxine, Liverpool
30 Horse Guards, Aden	29 Malwa, Southampton
30 Orchis, Bombay	29 Martabauw, London
30 Promp', Suez	Ap.2 Alnwick Castle, London
31 Riga, Bombay	2 Calypso, Trieste
31 Timsah, Suez	2 Sphinix, Constantinople
Ap.1 Commissariat, Aden	2 Jumna, Portsmouth
2 Viceroy, Calcutta	2 Comrad, New Dieppe
2 Aretusa, Bombay	3 Dhoolis, Port Said
3 Atholl, Persian Gulf	3 Mongolia, Southampton
3 Arabia, Bombay	4 Red Gauntlet, London
4 Cerdic, Aden.	4 Tenedos, Liverpool
4 County of Sutherland, Batavia	In Canal.
4 Hasty, Suez	Vancouver
5 Bleinheim, Calcutta	Amazon
5 Glen Earn, Penang	Elizabeth
5 Khiva, Bombay	

DAILY IMPORTS.—24TH APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Elgin, s, 8 drums caustic soda, J. H. Littlewood.

FROM LONDON,

Orchis, s, 1 case tobacco and 7 cases candles, Hajee Esmall Fazul: 12 bundles coal shovels and 200 barrels coal pitch, Heptoola Allybhoy; 8 casks safety fuse Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co; 5 cases curaco, 5 cases claret, 15 cases still hock and 5 cases mossels, Cutler Palmer and Co; 30 drums linseed oil, Dossabhoy Sullemanjee; 44 casks empty sodawater bottles, Bomanjee Maneckjee Punthakey; 50 cases paper, John S. Ebnore and Co.
Rollo, s, 2 cases rifles, Tyebally Dawoodjee

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, s, 3 cases ligheurs, Stearns Hobart and Co; 1 case vermouth, G. R. Purvis; 2,441 marbles, Volkart Brothers.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 5 hogsheads brandy, Nowrowjee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS—24TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates, 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.; 150 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.
Pegasus, 115 bales cotton, Chimandass Mahadowdass; 500 bales cotton, S L Macnaughten.
Ellerslie, 40 bales wool, Finlay Scott and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
St. Elmo, 250 bales cotton and 615 bags linseed, Volkart Brothers.
Manilla, 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Hankow s, 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Persian Empire, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Hawreak, 1,650 bundles linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Atlantic s, 35 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.
Bride of Lorne, 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Mowjee Gadoo; 400 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.; 720 bags linseed, Volkart Brothers, 500 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Whampoa s, 156 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 4 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 56 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 150 bales cotton, R Vurjeewandass; 250 cwts coir yarn.
Bellona s, 75 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.; 940 bags linseed, Ewart Latham and Co.
Tagus (s), 100 bales cotton, N. Chutterbhooj; 300 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.; 300 bales cotton, N. Maneckjee and Co.
Cella (s), 200 bales cotton, Vurdhmon Poonsee and Co.; 125 bales cotton, Vurjlall Lukmanbhoy; 109 bales cotton, Munsookram Gandass; 250 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.; 65 bales cotton, Mooljee Lilladhur; 10 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 26 bales cotton, Megjee Mooljee; 50 bales wool, Muthooradass; 19 bales wool, D. Jairajy; 40 bales cotton, M. Chapsey.
Riga s, 600 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.
Muriel s, 400 bales galls, Gunesh Bheeka; 500 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.; 190 bales cotton, Framjee Sands and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Colombo s, 15 cases fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 20 cases cardamoms, Soonderdass Mooljee; 108 bales cotton, Richard Martin and Co.; 161 bundles myrabollams, Dhunjeebhoy Momed; 200 cases fishmaws, Alladin Babool; 1 bale hide, R. L. Southern and Co; 600 bales linseed, Edward Bundry and Co.; 18 bales hides, W. Nicol and Co.; 50 cases olibanum R. Allruza
Mirzapore s., 101 pieces E teeth, Jairay Peerbhoy; 1 bale shawls, Cookamul Amirchund; 10 chests shawls S Goolam Kossan; 2 cases shawls, Sowmull Sobharam; 1 case shawls, L. Khimjee and Co; 7 chests Chudders, P Juggonnath; 10 chests shawls, S Panalall 15 pieces E teeth N Gangjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Golconda, s, 550 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.
Acacia, 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Delhi, s, 750 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR NEWYORK.

Peterjakson, s, 1,000 bags linseed, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Blythwood, s, 800 bales cotton, and 2,250 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Arabia, s, 100 bales cotton A Kunkler and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s, 103 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—April 23.

Grant, Surg Major, Bengal late 5th Cavalry, to appear before a Med Board, from Urelum.
Pierce, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave from Moradabad.
Pigott, Lieut and Instructor of Musketry, Bengal 14th Regt, on leave, from Seetapore.
Hughes, Surg, Army Med Dept, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Thompson, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on retirement, from Oossoor.

APRIL 24.

Parsons, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Bagat, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Aden.
Booth, Lieut, Bengal 18th Royal Scott, on duty, from England.
Ramsay, Sub Lieut, Bengal 5th Regt, on duty, from England.
Whish, Major, Bengal D P W, from furlough, from England.
Harrison, Captain, Bengal D P W, from furlough, from England.
Reid, Lieut, 108th Regt, to join, from England.

DEPARTURE—April 24.

Soloman, Surg, Ind Med Dept, on duty, to Kurrachee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office,
Head Quarters, Poona, 22nd April 1874.

The Commander-in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

16th Regt N I—Surgn W C Kiernander to officiate in medical charge vice Surgeon Maj Ridd ll proceeded on furlough.

24th Regt N I—Lieut Col H F Bolton, S C, to officiate as 2nd in command during the absence of Lieut Col Pierce, on furlough, or until further orders.

Maj J C Hobson, S C, is placed on general duty Ahmedabad.

Surgn Maj A N Hojel, M D, is placed on general duty, Presidency, with effect from the 1st instant.

Maj A Durand, S C, is transferred at his own request from general duty Malligaum, to general duty, Sholapore.

Lieut Barclay, 108th Foot, is permitted to study the Native Language at Secunderabad instead of at Bombay.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

68th Foot—Lieut T Harris, from the 15th May to 15th Oct 1874, to Bombay to study the Persian language.

83rd Foot—Lieut J W Anderson, from 1st May to 31st Oct 1874, on private affairs in India.

HIGH COURT.—25TH APRIL.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

For Investigation under Sec. 305 of Act VIII. of 1859.

Dr. Dallas—Bhicaijee, widow v The Secretary of State for India in Council and another.

LONG CAUSES.

324-72—Dallas and Lynch—The Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co. v The Apollo Press Company—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—To be struck out.

817-71—Jefferson and Payne—Trikumjee Premjee v Bai Ladcore—Dallas and Lynch—Part heard.

575-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Keshowram Ramchunder v Henry Gamble and others—Craigie Lynch and Owen.

71-73—Crawford and Boovey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Assaria Poonsey—Macfarlane and Skepsey.

75-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Ghanchee Mahomed Abdoola v Hajee Adum Hajee Jacob—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.

120-73—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Aboo Taleb B. v Lulloobhoy Abeychund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

122-73—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Aboo Taleb B. v Chaganbhoy Hemchund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

156-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Vullubdas Jairam v Bhimjee Ghirdhur and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

160-73—Remington Hore and Langly—Dhurumsey Vullubdas and another v Purshotum Ludha—Crawford and Boevey.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSE.

406-72—Jefferson and Payne—Rustomjee Ardasir Wadia v Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Co.—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

PUNNETT—March 20th, at 14 Buckland Crescent, Belsize Park, N. W., the wife of T. F. Punnett, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MITCHELL—HUNTER—March 25th, at St. James's, Piccadilly, by the Revd Frank Rowland, M. A., Curate of St Mary-the-Less, Lambeth, Theodore Herbert Mitchell, son of Joseph Thomas Mitchell, F. R. C. S., of Clapham, to Emma Mary, widow of the late William Hunter, F. R. C. S., of Margate.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

JAMES HALL—April 17th, at Ootacamund, James Hall, Esq., late of Madras Merchant and Agent.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1874.

THE pleasantest feature in the Indian Budget for 1874-75 is the announcement that there is to be no increase of taxation. We had feared that the Government might contemplate an enhancement of the salt duties; but the real object of the Bill introduced by Mr. Ellis at the instance of the Viceroy, and passed by the Legislative Council, is to abolish in Southern India the Inland Customs Line, which maintained different prices for salt in the eastern and western divisions of the Peninsula, and which has for years been denounced as one of the chief hindrances to legitimate trade. It has been found necessary, in order to maintain uniformity of price, to raise the rates at which salt is sold in the province of Ganjam; but the people of this province receive direct compensation for this surcharge, and salt should henceforth be cheaper throughout the rest of Southern India. We question, at the same time, the wisdom of the regulation requiring that all salt shall be imported into Hyderabad from Bombay by the G. I. P. Railway. Is the Viceroy aware that the salt traffic from the coast to British territory in the Deccan avoids the railway, and that there is no sight more striking, on the line from Khandalla to Poona, than that of thousands of pack bullocks jogging along the road with bags of salt which have been brought up the ghaut from Panwell? And can it be for the interest of the country arbitrarily to destroy this trade, in order to secure for the Railway Company freight which its Traffic Manager has been unable to attract to the line?

Apart, however, from this reform in the administration of the Inland Customs—a measure which the Viceroy has avowedly undertaken in order to ascertain if lower prices of salt will lead to increased consumption—there is no fiscal change to note in the arrangements to provide ways and means for the current year. The exact amount the famine is likely to cost is now estimated at £6,500,000, and of this sum about four millions have already been expended in the financial year 1873-74, leaving two-and-a-half millions to be provided in 1874-75. To understand how it happens that the Treasury has been able, in the financial year lately brought to a close, to meet the heavy demands on account of the famine, we must look back to the figures of the Budget Estimate published a year ago. Sir Richard Temple at that time stated that the ordinary expenditure for 1873-74 would be £48,551,000, and the extraordinary £3,878,000, so that the total estimate was £52,429,000. The total, however, of the *Regular* estimate for 1873-74, which has just been published, is £55,118,000, showing a net increase of two and three-quarter millions above what the Government a year ago supposed it would be necessary to provide for. Now, the income for the year 1873-74 was only estimated by Sir R. Temple at £49,905,000, and his plan for making up the deficiency on the Budget Estimate of 52½ millions for expenditure was to reduce the amount of the Cash Balances from 19 to 15 millions, thus leaving a fair surplus on the year. The accounts now published show that the further deficit of 2¾ millions caused by the famine has been met partly by a still more liberal depletion of the Cash Balances, which are now reduced to just above Lord Northbrook's minimum of 14 millions, and partly by an increase in the ordinary revenue of the year, which, chiefly in consequence of the unexpected productiveness of opium, has yielded £49,470,000 instead of only £48,551,000; that is to say, it is just a million better than the estimate. The balance, of more than three-quarters of a million, has of course been recouped to the Indian Treasury by a diminution (to be set against a proportion of the new loan) in the amount of the Secretary of State's drawings, so that the Viceroy was fully justified in describing as "sound" the financial position up to the end of March 1874. As regards the new year, the prospect is much more gloomy. The revenue receipts are set down at only £48,984,000, or half a million less than the yield of 1873-74; and the total deficit, including expenditure for the famine and extraordinary works, will be no less than £5,951,000. As Lord Salisbury is borrowing £5,000,000, of which only one million can have been expended up to this time, we presume that the balance of the loan will wipe out two-thirds of this deficit, and the remaining third will also be raised by loan. This is how we interpret the telegram received at midnight on Thursday; but of course we cannot pretend to criticize the Budget until we have seen the text of the Financial Statement in which the Viceroy's policy is explained.

THE results of the new trials of those Parsee prisoners whom the Police arrested for complicity in the Sonapore Riot show what grave injustice would have been done if the jury empanelled at the former Criminal Sessions had found all the prisoners guilty. The Judge charged strongly for the condemnation of the whole batch; and it was a fortunate thing for them that they escaped conviction at a time when party spirit ran high, and when the withholding from publication of Mr. Souter's Report had left the public without the means of forming a sound judgment as to the conduct of the Police. Now, however, out of the ten prisoners committed for trial three have been acquitted; four have been found guilty only on the simple charge of having been members of an unlawful assembly, and have been strongly recommended to mercy on account of the extreme provocation that had been given to the Parsees; one has been found guilty of rioting and recommended to mercy; and only two out of the whole number have had the verdict of guilty, without qualification, on all the counts, recorded against them. These two, it should be added, were the victims of the mistake made by their own counsel in leaving them undefended on the first day of the trial, when anyone entering the Court would have fancied that the judge, the counsel, and the jury were a nice little family party arranging the preliminaries of a picnic, instead of actors in a political drama of no slight interest to the public. The verdict returned by the jury which tried the four prisoners on Wednesday will, we think, be generally accepted as satisfying all the demands of justice with regard to the Parsee prisoners. That a mob of Parsees were gathered together at Sonapore on the morning of the 15th of February is incontestable, but it is exceedingly doubtful if they were the aggressors in the affray; and on the other hand it is certain that there would have been no riot at all on that day but for the arrogant negligence of the Police Commissioner, who simply would not take the precautions that the excited state of the town demanded. The Police themselves would assuredly have arrested some of the Parsees on the day of the riot, if they had not been conscious of their own shortcomings. Mr. Mills, who is an energetic and able officer of the Police force, excuses himself for having only arrested Seedees by saying that the Parsees had all run away before Mr. Elginton came up with reinforcements. But what prevented Mr. Mills from placing under arrest at the time the Parsee who told him, when called upon to go home, "No, the police will not protect us, and we must protect ourselves?" The Mussulman procession, by Mr. Mills's own account, had not at that time left the graveyard. Only the Parsees presented a threatening appearance, yet the Police did not touch a man who openly vindicated for himself the right of self-defence. Why was this indulgence shown, if the Police did not believe that the Parsees had really no other object than to defend themselves and that the Mahomedans were the men to be kept in check, though the Mussulman rioters have also reason to complain of the negligence on the part of the Police which suffered them to come into collision with their enemies? The arrest of any Parsees at all was evidently an afterthought, intend d to clear the reputation of the Police; and the attempt to identify a number of men taken into custody eight or nine days after the riot occurred has deservedly broken down. Had it been possible for the prisoners' counsel to offer in Court evidence showing that on the evening preceding the riot the Governor of Bombay had taunted the Parsees with their cowardice in not defending themselves, we doubt if one of the prisoners would have been convicted.

WE are at all times glad when persons having real or fancied grievances can have a fair hearing; and, as the writer who signed himself "Country Coal" belongs to a class of persons numerously represented in all countries, and with whom many persons must feel much sympathy, we were not unwilling to allow space for what appeared to be a fair statement of the engine driver's case on Indian railways. The statement shows that the authorities have been endeavouring to lower the charge for driving, by remodelling the scale of time allowed for the performance of certain work, which does not meet with the approval of the old hands. The day's work has been extended from seven hours to nine, and certain over-time allowances for washing engines, shunting or traffic purposes, and shed-time have been re-adjusted. The Boards and Government are at one in the desirability of reductions in this direction, and have determined on engaging in England all new men on the new footing. The old hands are naturally averse to this, and the tone adopted by the writer leaves little doubt as to the feeling existing towards the new comers on this head.

The extension of the length of the working day is of course the same thing as the reduction of pay. The old hands cannot, however, be compelled to accept the reduction of pay or the extension of hours on a different scale to what they agreed upon, so till their agreements have expired it is difficult to understand that they have cause for complaint. When that period arrives they are allowed to renew their agreements on the new footing in common with the new hands if their services are required, or they can avail themselves of the opportunity to accept posts of higher degree should they be offering elsewhere; if their services are valued by others as highly as "Country Coal" represents them to be by themselves there can be little cause for anxiety on the part of the public that the families at home will starve through the men being out of employment. The overtime being calculated at the same rate per hour as the salary for all work over the seven or nine hours, the inability of drivers to earn over-time must be disadvantageous simply as it affects the total receipts per month in the way of salary and over-time. Not a word is said regarding the actual receipts by the drivers; but it is admitted that in slack times they get their full salary. We write with a view to no more than a general statement when we say that it is commonly understood that in business seasons the drivers may more than double their pay by the system of over-time. To this over-time there can be no objection, for it is payment for service rendered, but that the drivers are entitled to sympathy for the hardship they endure in working night and day, when it is perfectly voluntary on their part to do so, we cannot see. It is hardly to be credited that overtime also should be given to drivers for late trains and odd jobs when an equally deserving class of men, the guards, the native stokers, and brakesmen get none, though they may be delayed by the very act of the driver, who thus gains at their expense. Before we are generous we must be just. It is a patent fact that the drivers on Indian railways are by far the most highly paid of any class working the trains or stations, and the general impression is that the pay is above the value of the service rendered. That there must be grounds for this impression is certainly confirmed by the fact that new men are to be got on lower pay. Whether this will continue or not remains to be seen, but it is the duty of the companies to protect their interests by introducing competition to level wages to the fair market rate, and equally that of Government in the interest of the tax-payers of India, who have to bear the burden of any excess.

We do not share the apprehensions felt by "Country Coal" in respect of the employment of native drivers. This class of men it is to the interest of men of the stamp of "Country Coal,—who imagine they have vested rights to be exempt from the competition which is common in all the services now-a-days—to disparage. The strong European element in the G. I. P. and the tendency to foster it at the expense of the natives in the upper departments has prevented any real progress on the line. On the B. B. & C. I. it is different, and with a marked result. An excellent class of native guards has been constituted, and it is believed that there are not wanting instances of the employment of native drivers. Many statements in the letter are beside the question or manifestly irrelevant. For instance, it is said that men incapacitated by sickness receive a reduced rate of pay. This is a very necessary arrangement with men who are allowed to work for over-time, for if they were not cut when sick they could over-work themselves one day and do nothing the next, drawing their full salary. The reference to the casualties likely to ensue on a native driver assuming charge of an engine lose much of their weight in the argument, when it is wound up with a statement that such casualties are not even avoidable though the long experience of the "Saxon" might be there to cope with it. The sensational reference to the wives and families at home would be more affecting if we did not pause to reflect that there may be other men with wives and families who would only be too glad to work in the position the old hands now occupy, and who could support them on a less handsome salary with satisfaction to themselves. It is believed that the pay of drivers and guards in England is about the same, and that it does not average more than 30s. a week, or about Rs. 45 a month. In India the drivers get something like Rs. 250 a month without over-time, while guards get perhaps Rs. 120. In our opinion both these salaries are unduly inflated with respect to other members of the services in which the Indian pay is usually reckoned at double what would obtain for the same service in England. These questions of pay are no doubt irritating to the person chiefly interested in maintaining exorbitant rates, but the great march of competition is a force which all must succumb to. Natives cannot with any sense of justice be excluded from its action any more in the driving of our trains than in any other service which they may qualify for. Having regard to all the circumstances of the case, we are of opinion that the undue agitation in regard to drivers' wages is likely to accelerate instead of retarding the replacement of European by natives, and to close the door now open for the employment of Europeans in the fair and open market, and for which the pay and prospects are still maintained on a sufficiently high scale to admit of their competing with natives on easy terms.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

THE Bill which has just passed the Legislative Council to amend the law relative to Salt provides for the abolition of the southern section of the inland Customs line, and in consequence a slight increase has been made in the salt duty in the Ganjam district while the duty in Orissa has been lowered; provision has also been made for the levying a lower rate of duty in the Central Provinces. Mr. Ellis explained that the abuse of the Inland Customs line by the subordinates of the Revenue Department has been a subject of complaint for years past, and he cited the authority of Sir George Campbell (who at the time was Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces) for the purpose of illustration. The Viceroy stated as his opinion, that the people of Ganjam would very largely benefit by the removal of this Customs line as they would be enabled to get cheap grains from large districts of the Central Provinces without any interruption from the line, and he believed that they were not to be pitied for the slight increase in the impost as they would easily be able to recoup themselves for whatever little they might have to pay. His Excellency also said that the Bill would enable the test to be applied, to a very fair extent, as to how far the reduction of the salt duty would affect the consumption. The measure met with no opposition.

ENGLISH POLITICAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 3RD APRIL.

PARLIAMENT has risen from its "arduous labours," and taken a fortnight for its Easter holidays. The money difficulty has been overcome after the usual Conservative fashion of taking votes on account,—a most agreeable way of raising funds, for it enables the Government to secure the needful first and take the criticism afterwards. This year, however, criticism will be very temperate, for the new Government have taken the departmental estimates of their predecessors, save in one or two trivial exceptions. Some interest is felt in the forthcoming budget, which will so be framed as to leave a less margin of surplus than Mr. Gladstone's five millions, if only with the object of relieving the Government of the duty of abolishing the income-tax. The figure will be nearer (perhaps under) four millions than five, and the Conservatives will then say—"See how wrong was Mr. Gladstone's financial project when he appealed to the country last January! Instead of abolishing the income-tax we will reduce it;" and the general expectation is, that it will be brought down to two-pence in the pound, so as to leave margin for a little more *éclat* by its entire reduction in the budget of 1875. It is thought highly probable that the remainder of the coffee duty will be abolished; at any rate, inquiries are being made in the Customs department with that object. Something, however, must be done for the squires and the country gentlemen. Now that their party is in power, they must be relieved of several little burdens, some of them being in the fringe of local taxation, but it is very doubtful whether that latter subject will be grappled with in the present Session. Not a word has yet been said about that great question, the only one upon which the Conservatives won a party victory during the last Parliament, and the fact that Sir Massey Lopes has been relegated to a department about as far removed from local taxation as from India is looked upon as a significant indication that the Government desire to keep that subject pigeon-holed till next year. Of course it is possible they may find themselves constrained to deal with it in some shape, even though the step be piecemeal, but I think it is far more likely that they will look for the year's reputation to the Land Bill, which has just been brought in by Lord Cairns. That measure is almost identically the same as the bill of the late Government, but what the Conservatives can do upon such a subject in the Upper House the Liberals would hardly be allowed to look at. Any proposal affecting land brought into the House of Lords by a Liberal Peer or a Liberal Government would be regarded with the utmost suspicion; but a similar proposal coming from a Conservative Government would almost be sure of success. This very Land Bill affords in no little degree an illustration of that view.

The news which has been received here from Bengal during the past week has been on the whole satisfactory. Though there have been failures—for we hear of two or three incendiary fires and half a dozen deaths from starvation—there seems to have been a great improvement in the transport, and the machinery of relief seems to be keeping pace with the increasing demands that are being made upon it. But the history of the great famine which occurred towards the close of the last century teaches Anglo-Indians to fear most for the months of April and May. But between that time and the present there has been a great improvement in the honesty and the morality of those who administer relief, so that we can now rely upon the people receiving what is intended for them. The brief debate which was last Friday started and suppressed in the House of Commons—suppressed because Parliament had not yet received sufficient information on the subject—is looked upon as of very little consequence. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald is one of those candid friends whom the Government will have to tolerate, and upon this subject of the famine he ventured into a region of criticism where no one else was disposed to follow him. Everybody admits that Lord Northbrook may have been slow to grapple with the famine at its birth; he may have acted wrongly in seeking to follow rather than to lead private charity, but when once the Viceroy did take the matter in hand he displayed an amount of energy which atoned for any cardinal error of policy. He did more; he inspired the confidence of this country in his future action, and despite the criticisms of the *Spectator* nineteen people out of twenty believe that he will keep pace with the demands of this great calamity. By the way, the warfare between the *Spectator* and the *Saturday Review* over the Bengal famine has reached such a pitch of asperity that the outside public are beginning to attach comparatively little importance to the opinions of either paper on this subject. The *Saturday* is looked upon as the partisan advocate of the India Office, and the *Spectator* as more than ever indulging in that pedantic dogmatism which has for years characterised its comments upon everything relating to India. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, which is nothing without being severely critical, has also fired a shot at the Government for having issued a badly edited and ill-condensed series of Parliamentary papers on the Bengal famine correspondence. On the same day that the *Pall Mall* published an article upon that subject Mr. O'Donnell, the newly-elected member for Galway, gave notice in the House of his intention to move that when the India Office issued any more condensed documents it should also publish the name of the editor or official in the India Office through whose hands those documents passed. Now Mr. O'Donnell is himself a journalist. He writes for the *Spectator*, the *Morning Post*, and is also credited with the authorship of the *Pall Mall* article referred to, and with his experience of anonymous journalism, and of the mysteries of officialism, he has caused no little surprise by venturing to make such a request.

The India Office seems in no hurry to fill up the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Prinsep from the Council for India. An impression has got abroad that the Marquis of Salisbury is waiting, before he does anything, for the resignation of Mr. Mangles, and that useless as he is, because of his infirmities, Mr. Mangles declines to move from his seat. Possibly more may be heard of this matter after the Easter recess.

The social world has been rendered very quiet during the past week, partly by reason of the great number of members of Parliament and West-enders who have gone to the southern watering-places to spend their Easter, and partly by reason of the fact that this is Passion Week. Holy Week has been wonderfully well kept in London. Passion music was most into fashion all over the metropolis. We have had it at the Albert Hall, St. Paul's Cathedral, the Abbey, and several minor churches. We have had marvellous imitations of the Romish ritual in some of our high churches, the latest being the blessing and distribution of the palms and a celebration of tenebræ (on the night of Holy Thursday) at St. Matthias, South Kensington. These two latter are new phases in the Anglican service, and, though ostensible copies of the Roman practice, they are great exaggerations of it. Tenebræ as performed at South Kensington lasted something like five hours, and, by the time the last "unbleached" candle was extinguished, nearly every body save the wretched members of the guild of St. Alban, who were conducting the service, had departed from the church.

Among the many new theatres which have sprung up during the past few years in London none is more popular than the most recent addition—the Criterion. It is a pretty little band box, attached to the huge establishment just opened by Messrs Spiers and Pond at the West-end, and it has been placed under the management of Mr Byron. One of the new pieces brought out there, and written by so eminent a dramatist as Mr. Gilbert, has been a great failure. It is entitled "Topsy-turvydom;" the chief attraction in the piece being like a production of—Albert Smith's, I think it was—where everything was turned upside down. The stage floor was whitewashed, the carpet was hung on the ceiling, the pictures were placed the wrong way up, and one expected to see the actors come in heels upwards. The whole thing was an ignominious failure.

Another failure has been the *Circle* newspaper, though it still struggles on. The *Free Speaker* however is dead, and we may fairly expect a similar end to the new Liberal paper which is talked of in imitation of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that is if Col. Tomline is to bring it out, for Col. Tomline has certain crotchets respecting the currency which will kill any newspaper that promotes them, no matter how deep the purse at the back of it.

The editor of another recent London paper, *La Situation*, has also got into trouble; the paper died months ago. The details of the affair Hugelmann—one of the cleverest swindlers of modern times—will be found in the Paris correspondence of the daily papers. M. Hugelmann is well remembered in London. He was a frequent visitor to Chiselhurst and was often to be seen in one or two Regent-street cafés which were frequented by the Imperialists. Between him and the Red refugees in London there was a terrible feud, and one can well understand the anxiety of Vermersch to contradict the authorship of a letter referred to in the course of Hugelmann's trial at Paris, which purported to be an application from Vermersch for an Imperialist subvention to Vermersch's newspaper. Vermersch alleges that, if such a letter was found among Hugelmann's papers, it must have been sent to Hugelmann by some of the French police. But Vermersch is himself an object of great suspicion among his compatriots. On the 18th of March some twenty or thirty of them celebrated the third anniversary of the Paris Commune at a little banquet, which was supposed to be strictly private, and at which some very red and very revengeful language was used. Judge the surprise of these gentlemen to find all their grandiloquent oratory published a few days afterwards in the Paris *Figaro*. Vermersch who was present at the banquet was suspected of contributing to that journal, and more recently he has been openly assaulted in the streets by some of the Communists, and the matter has been referred to the decision of a police magistrate. It is not so long since that a section of these foolish exiles formed themselves into a secret society called "Les Poignards," and issued forth threats and warnings to others of their countrymen in London whom they suspected of giving information to the French police. But few Frenchmen can tolerate being made ridiculous, and *les poignards* were simply laughed out of existence. These French refugees are making great preparations for the reception of Rochefort and three or four other exiles who have recently made their escape from New Caledonia, and who are shortly expected in London. The latest accounts from Paris throw doubt upon the news of this escape.

A London Cremation Society is being established—an outcome of the recent papers upon cremation by Sir H. Thompson. At present it has not much prospect of success, but there is some likelihood of success attending some similar societies which have been formed at Dresden and Leipsic.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

CALCUTTA, 21ST APRIL.

THE Legislative Council assembled at Government House this morning at the usual hour. There were present, His Excellency the Viceroy, the Honourable Messrs, Hobhouse, Bayley, Ellis, Dalyell, Inglis, Colvin, Sir Henry Norman, the Maharaja of Vizianagram, and Raja Romanath Tagore. The motion of the Honourable Mr. Ellis with regard to the Bill to amend the law relating to salt seemed to be the most important on the notice paper and I will not therefore occupy your space by referring at any length to the others. Mr. Hobhouse introduced the Bill for the further amendment of the Burmah Courts Act, 1872, and moved its reference to a Select Committee with instructions to report in two months. He also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, which report, he said, dealt entirely with details, and he explained briefly the principles upon which the Committee had gone in framing it. Mr. Hobhouse also introduced the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to ports and port dues, and moved its reference to a Select Committee with instructions to report in three months. In doing so he reviewed shortly the objects of the Bill. Then followed Mr. Ellis's motion, upon which he spoke as follows:—

I have the honour to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to salt, and if this permission be accorded to me I would then ask your Excellency to suspend the rules for the conduct of business, in order to move that the Bill be taken into consideration. It will perhaps be the simplest plan to ask for leave to introduce the Bill at once without further observations, and I will then, in introducing it, explain the objects of the measure and the provisions which it contains.

On the motion being put and agreed to, Mr. Ellis continued:—

In introducing this Bill I would premise that though entitled generally a Bill to amend the law relating to salt, it does not in any way affect the general salt duties of India. It is, in fact, fiscally, a very small measure, but it is nevertheless of great administrative importance. As the members of Council are probably aware, there runs through the heart of India an inland Customs line, some 2,400 miles in length, and composed of an impassable hedge or barrier, with openings at long intervals. These openings are guarded by Customs preventive officers whose duty it is to take care that no salt or other dutiable article shall pass the barrier. I would say that the department has been supervised with every care for the protection of the people, and that the organization which was carried out by Mr. Hume, and has since been efficiently maintained by Mr. Batten, is as good as we could expect, and the supervision is as vigilant as in such cases it can be. But it is not to be denied that with all the control and supervision that we can bring to bear upon it, there must occur cases of oppression, and it is obvious that the hindrance to the traffic and trade must be intolerable. Under these circumstances it is of course the object of Government to get rid of any portion of it that can possibly be dispensed with, and the present Bill proposes to effect this object so far as we are able now to carry it out. Besides this line of nearly 2,400 miles there is also a further line of preventive police posts on the frontiers of Bengal where it abuts on the Madras district of Ganjam and the south-eastern corner of the Central Provinces. The late Lieutenant-Governor represented last year, with great force, the excessive hindrance to trade from this line of posts, and he showed that the hindrance amounted almost to a total stoppage of the natural interchange of commodities between the Central Provinces and the Province of Orissa. In Madras again the authorities have found that the traders of Ganjam are checked and thwarted in their natural aspirations for a free exit for their salt and for dealing in other commodities with the Central Provinces. The difficulty arises because the Bengal authorities cannot without risk to their revenue allow any route through Orissa by which the traders could avoid the wild and less frequented tracks abutting on that district.

Then, again, the Government of India has had reason to complain of the Ganjam traders making use of a gap which has been allowed to exist between the inland Customs line and the preventive posts of Bengal, and have been desirous of stopping the smuggling which prevails, by further preventive posts to complete and make secure the existing lines. Unless, therefore, some measure like that now before the Council had been proposed we shall have had not merely to maintain the present barriers, but actually to increase their strength. The Government of India, therefore, has for some time been desirous of abolishing so much of the great inland Customs line as separated one province of British India from another and this local frontier line, but until now it has not seen its way to doing so. At present the Bill does not contemplate the abolition of the whole line, for there are difficulties in respect to two-thirds of it lying between British territory and Native States. That portion of the line, therefore, which stretches from the northern Indus down to Burhanpur in the Central Provinces must for the present remain untouched; but we do hope that by the measure now before the Council we may get rid of a line of nearly 800 miles stretching from the western side of the Central Provinces round Berar, and the southern portion of the Central Provinces and between Orissa and Madras. In this object, I think, we may rely on having the concurrence of every member of the Council.

Hon'ble members will remember that the reason for maintaining this great Customs line is the difference in the rate of duty.

To go into the causes of that difference would involve a review of the whole taxation of India: such review is, however, in no way necessary on this occasion; we accept this difference of duty as a fact, and our object in this Bill is not the equalization of duties, but the abolition of the Customs line. The problem, therefore, is how to abolish this line so as to effect our object with the least risk to the general revenue and with the least disturbance to existing channels of trade.

I will now explain to the Council how it is proposed to effect this object, and in doing so I would observe that the measures to be taken are two-fold. In the first place we have, on the western side of the portion of the line that is to be abolished, a duty of 1/13 per maund on the Bombay Presidency, and we have in the Central Provinces and Berar inside the line a duty of Rs. 3.

We have here to see how we can take away the barrier between the two, without preventing a rush of the lower taxed salt so as to drive out of consumption the salt which pays the higher tax. The matter is comparatively easy, as we are able to avail ourselves of the railroad, and the mode in which we propose to effect our object is by a graduated scale in the shape of a mileage rate which would connect the rate of Rs. 1-13 in the Bombay Presidency with the rate of Rs 3 at Jubbulpore. We find we can do this by imposing a tax in addition to the Bombay rate of Rs. 1-13 seven-tenths of a pie per maund per mile on the 320 miles between the frontier station of Ravi and the station of Jubbulpore. This gives an additional duty of Re. 1-2-8 which, added to the Re. 1-13, brings the rate within 4 pies up to Rs. 3, which we find at Jubbulpore and which remains untouched. So also in regard to the line on the railroad towards Nagpore, we propose to adopt the same course, and impose a mileage rate which in this case is only six-tenths of a pie per maund per mile, as by that extra levy we are enabled to reach Nagpore, 225 miles from the frontier station of Nargaon and attain there a duty of 3 pies over Rs. 2-8. It will be observed that the duty is proposed to be reduced at Nagpore from Rs. 3 to Rs 2-8, the reason of this being that otherwise we could not expect the present flow of salt from the west to continue. That salt would be driven out by the salt coming in from the Madras side at a lower rate of duty, and we should have a disturbance of the ordinary channels of trade. Moreover, the distance was too short for a greater difference in the rate of duty, and we resolved that it would be better to lower the duty at and about Nagpore rather than disturb the existing sources of supply by trying to maintain at Nagpore a duty so high as Rs. 3.

In making the arrangements necessary to carry out this scheme we have been assisted by the coöperation of the Government of Bombay, and we have been cordially met by the Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. It is obvious that it would not be necessary to enlist the direct coöperation of the Railway Company, because it would be practicable to levy this tax by the independent officers to Government at the various stations; but the advantage to the public and to the Railway Company, and I may also say to the Government itself, are so great in having the mileage rate of the Customs duty combined with the mileage rate for the freight of the salt, of having, in fact, only one officer to collect instead of two, that we thought it best to enlist the co-operation of the Railway Company and their officers, and I am glad to say that the result is that they have accepted our proposals, and the public will be free from all interference of the Customs officers except such as may be necessary in the way of checking and controlling the carriage of the salt transferred from the places of manufacture on the western side to the Central Provinces and the Berars.

The loss of revenue calculated to result from the lowering of the price in the Central Provinces is only Rs. 1,32,000, supposing that consumption remains at its present figure. But we have every hope that with the lowering of the duty there will be some, if not a large, increase of consumption, and that therefore this loss will not be so great as is estimated.

On the other portion of the line the question is somewhat more difficult. There we have no railroad to help us and moreover, in that part the duty of Rs. 1-13 leviable in Madras abutted on the duty of Rs. 3-4, the rate current in the lower provinces of Bengal. Nor was the distance over which the salt had to travel so great that we could make a graduated scale of duty by which without some increase to the low rate of duty we could arrive safely at any figures which would prevent the very great risk of the low taxed salt of Madras from driving out of the market the higher-taxed salt imported into Calcutta. We had therefore in this instance to do more than lower the rate in one province; we had to raise the rate in another. It was with the greatest reluctance, however, that we asked the Madras Government to agree to a rise in the rates of the duty on salt in any of their districts, for we felt that the advantage to be derived from the measure now taken is derived chiefly by other provinces. But still, as it was found absolutely necessary to raise the rate in some portion of the northern part of the Ganjam district we applied to the Madras Government to know whether they would object to the imposition of a small increase in the present rate of duty. The requisition was, I am confident, restricted to the very smallest amount, and some state that even now, experienced officers who are well versed in all the circumstances of the salt duty on the Bengal side, have their fears that the amount of extra duty which is about to be imposed upon the Ganjam district of the Madras Presidency is too small and that there is a risk of the Ganjam salt superseding the salt of Orissa and of Calcutta in a way that would be detrimental to the revenue. But the Government of India is prepared, out of consideration for the views of the Madras Government, to accept some risk. If it should be found, however, that this anticipation is realized it will be necessary to take measures to set the matter right; for the present we are content to take our chance of the risk which has been pointed out to us.

The mode then in which we propose to do away with the frontier line between Orissa and Madras is this: the duty in Orissa with the lowered and graduated rates will be sanctioned, descending from Rs. 3-2 on the northern frontier of Orissa (where it will meet the rate of Rs. 3-4 prevalent generally in the lower provinces of Bengal) by gradations of three annas, till it arrives at the boundary between Orissa and Ganjam. The lowest rate leviable in Orissa will be Rs. 2-4. In Ganjam we come to a different system. The Madras system is to charge on the selling price—the price at which salt is sold to the public. The supposition upon which that price is fixed is that the duty is Rs. 1-13—the same as in Bombay, but the selling price, which includes the cost of manufacture, is Rs. 2. Here then we have to see what is the least possible amount by which the Madras duty must be raised to prevent the Ganjam salt flooding Orissa and Bengal and driving out the higher taxed salt now consumed in those provinces. We fixed as the lowest possible rate Rs. 2-4 to be the selling price instead of the present Rs. 2. Therefore the most which will be imposed upon any place in the Madras Presidency is an extra charge of 4 annas per maund, and this will be only at one station—the station nearest the Orissa frontier. At the next station we graduated the duty by fixing the selling price at Rs. 2-3. Therefore the sole measure of the disturbance of the Madras rates is an extra charge of four annas at one station, and of three annas at another, in the northern district of Ganjam. Beyond this Madras remains untouched. I am quite aware that logically a graduated rate of duty cannot be supported. Of course there is no logical reason why salt as it goes on further should pay a higher rate of duty, but practically this is the only way in which we can remedy what has been described as an intolerable nuisance, and I think that this is quite defensible when the object to be gained is so very important. I would add, in order to show that the object of the imposition of this extra duty on a portion of the Madras Presidency is not a fiscal one, that the Government of India has determined to allot annually a sum of Rs. 20,000 for expenditure on such objects as the Madras Government may determine in the district in which the salt duty is to be raised, this sum being as far as we can estimate the additional amount of taxation derived from salt manufactured in these places for home consumption. The Madras Government were naturally and properly very reluctant to see additional taxation imposed upon any portion of the people entrusted to their care, but feeling that this great reform could not be carried out without incurring a risk to the revenue greater than it would reasonably incur they gave their assent to the proposal to impose this small additional duty. The loss which would be incurred on this side by the abolition of the Customs line, and the consequent reduction of the duty in Orissa has been so variously computed that I am almost afraid to give any figures to the Council. It has been put at about five or six lakhs of rupees against which we may set off a sum of 2½ lakhs which will be saved by the abolition of the Customs establishments, and we may also take into account extra illicit consumption in the eastern and southern portion of the Central Provinces. I believe also that the Ganjam trade will receive a considerable impetus and the Orissa traders also will be able to resume those communications with the Central Provinces which were stated by the Lieutenant-Governor to be almost wholly stopped by the presence of this obnoxious line. It remains only for me to explain to the Council why I venture to ask for the suspension of the rules. The reason is not so much that Government will be deprived of a small additional revenue from Ganjam, but because as soon as it is known to the trade that the duty is to be lowered in the Central Provinces traders naturally will cease to send salt from Bombay to the Central Provinces, and there might during the interregnum be an undesirable dearth of salt in those districts.

For this reason I have to ask His Excellency to suspend the standing orders and would now, in introducing the Bill, move that it be at once taken into consideration. I believe I have explained all the features of the Bill, and perhaps it would be better that I referred to the several sections in detail now, as I shall have no other apportunity of doing so.

Mr Ellis then proceeded to explain the several sections of the Bill and showed how they would meet the measures which he had referred to. He concluded by hoping that the Council would be unanimous in ratifying by legislation the course which Government had seen fit to adopt with regard to the abolition of the southern section of the inland Customs line.

His Excellency the Viceroy remarked that Mr. Ellis had given a good reason for the suspension of the rules of the Council. The Council might therefore to take the Bill into consideration, and after members had expressed their opinions on it he would be able to judge whether the further suspension of the standing orders could properly be acceded to.

Mr. Colvin gave his ready support to the Bill, and in doing so trusted that he was not oversanguine in expressing a hope that what it was proposed now to effect with regard to the southern section of the Customs line might at some future time be continued along its whole length

Raja Romanath Tagore also expressed his assent to the Bill, principally on the ground that it would afford relief from the "tyrrany and oppression at present practised by the preventive officers.

Mr. Dalyell spoke at some length on the provisions of the Bill, and took an opportunity in the course of his remarks of expressing his appreciation of the careful and favourable consideration which the Government of India had given throughout to the views of the Madras Government upon the question. He quite agreed as to the necessity of suspending the rules of the Council in order to prevent any disturbance of trade, and he concluded by voting in support of the Bill.

The Maharaja of Vizianagram also spoke in favour of the measure, and Mr. Ellis followed by asking His Excellency the President to suspend the rules in order that the Bill might be passed.

His Excellency the Viceroy had no hesitation in suspending the rules, and in doing so he referred to the event which had led to the course proposed with regard to the abolition of the southern Customs line; and he testified to the care and attention of Mr. Ellis through whose instrumentality that line was about to be removed, and he concluded by stating his belief that the Bill would enable a test to be applied as to how far the reduction of the salt duty would or would not produce an increase in consumption, and therefore besides the immediate advantage which the Bill would give to the country there would be the additional advantage of testing the real result of a reduction of the salt duty on a fair scale over a considerable area of country.

The motion was then put and the Bill was passed.

His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram then moved for leave to introduce his Bill to establish a uniform age of majority for persons domiciled in British India, and read a rather long and dreary statement in general explanation of the objects of the measure. He relied on the support of his hon'ble colleague Mr. Hobhouse, the legal Member of Council, whom he regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the world.

Mr. Hobhouse replied to the flattering language of the Maharaja with a happy and becoming modesty, assuring him at the same time of his support.

The Council then adjourned.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 23RD APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

Fair Dhollera 5⅝d.
Exchange on India .... 1s. 10⅜d. to ⅜d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper .... 96½.
4½ do. do. .... 98.
5½ do. do. ....102.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes .....£10,312,500. Inc. £250,000.
Bills discounted .....£19,187,500. Dec. £62,500.
Bullion ....£22,250,000.
3 per cent. Consols, for account .... 92¾.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 95½.
Bar Silver.................................... 59¾.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal :—Australia, Potomac, and Presnitz.

Arrival—Paraguay.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 3RD APRIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Golconda, Commander C. Fraser, arrived in harbour early yesterday morning with the English mails of the 3rd instant on board. She sailed from Suez on the 10th inst. at 4 p.m., arrived at Aden on the 16th at 6-50 p.m. and resuming her voyage on the 17th at 9-25 a.m., The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Hall	Lieutenant Ramsay
Mr L Moyes	Mrs Gulliver
Mrs Everton's servant	Lieutenant Booth
30 Engine Drivers	Mr and Mrs Everton
Major Whish	Lieutenant Reid.

FROM MALTA.

Mr W Jones	Mr Brand.

FROM VENICE.

Mr R Bumback	Mr D H Glad
Major J E B Parsons	Mr J H Cart
Captain Harrison	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr W Brookes	Mr J I Atkins
Captain and Mrs S Carter	Mr Morgan
Mr J Russell	Mr E Vernon.

FROM SUEZ.—92 Coal Trimmers (natives).

FROM ADEN.

Colonel Bagot	Mrs Bathen, 2 children, 2 infants and servant
Mr Muncherjee Dorabjee	
Mr Dinshaw Dhunjeeshaw	35 Natives.
Salah	

After leaving Suez, fresh northerly breeze and fine weather. At lower part of Red Sea to arrival at Aden, strong head wind and head sea, ship pitching heavily, with dark cloudy weather ; at Aden very gusty. From Aden to Bombay light westerly breeze and fine weather.

VESSELS SIGNALLED.

April 14, at 6 a.m., s.s. Khiva, from Suez for Aden, in lat. 17-28 N., long. 40-14 E.

April 18, at 5 p.m., s.s. Pekin, from Bombay for Aden, in lat. 13-41 N., long. 49-34 E.

April 22, at 10-20 a.m., s.s. Lombardy, from Bombay for Aden, in lat. 17-13 N., long. 65-42 E.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, April 3.)

THE business in Parliament has been of an unimportant character during the past week. In the Lords the East India Loan Bill has passed through all its stages. A vote of thanks has been awarded to the naval and military forces engaged in the Ashantee war, and their Lordships have adjourned over Easter till April 13.

In the Commons a debate took place on the third reading of the East India Loan Bill, which was opened by Sir G. Fitzgerald, and continued by Lord G. Hamilton, Mr. McC. Torrens, and Mr. Denison. A vote of thanks has been tendered to the whole of the troops and naval forces engaged in the Ashantee war. The Army Estimates have been disposed of by a grant of £4,434,500 for the pay of 128,994 men. For the navy a vote of 60,000 men and boys, including 14,000 marines, was also agreed to. The financial statement is fixed for April 20. Lord George Hamilton has promised that the final accounts of the Kirwee booty shall be laid on the table as early as possible. The Committee of Privileges appointed to investigate Mr. Whalley's case have made their report, in which they state that the matters referred to them do not require the further attention of the House. Mr. Whalley has given notice of a motion respecting the exercise of power by the Court of Queen's Bench as regards fine and imprisonment for contempt.

The German Army Bill has passed the second reading in the Reichstag, and its final passing is now considered certain without the occurrence of a political crisis. Prince Bismarck is still far from a state of convalescence.

After a sharp debate in the French Assembly, a large sum has been voted to increase the fortifications around Paris. General Changarnier, in a long speech, denounced the project.

M. Rochefort and several other Communist prisoners have escaped from New Caledonia, and have landed in New South Wales. They are now at Sydney, and may be expected to make their way to London.

News of some severe fighting before Bilbao has arrived. Marshal Serrano renewed his attack on the Carlists on March 27 and 28. An armistice of three days has been agreed to, the losses on both sides being very great.

The whole of the troops engaged in the Ashantee war have been reviewed before the Queen in Windsor Park. Her Majesty has left Windsor for Osborne, where the Court will remain till the middle of April. It is expected that the Queen will be present at a banquet to be given to the Czar on his arrival by the Corporation of the City of London.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales have left London for Sandringham for the Easter Holidays.

Sir Garnet Wolseley and the officers engaged in the Ashantee expedition have been entertained by the Lord Mayor of London at a banquet, at which the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Arthur, and a large company were present.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has been confirmed in the rank of major-general, and has also been appointed K.C.B.

The London Bengal Famine Fund now amounts to about £68,500.

The University boat race has been won by Cambridge by two lengths.

A long list of promotions of naval and military officers engaged in the Ashantee war appears in the *Gazette*. The Victoria Cross has been awarded to Lieutenant Lord Gifford and Lance Sergeant M'Gaw for acts of distinguished bravery in the late Ashantee war.

Great exertions are being made to recover as much as possible of the cargo of the Queen Elizabeth, a great portion of it has already been recovered.

The mansion of Lady Rolle at Bicton has been destroyed by fire.

The Secretary of State for India has consented to receive on April 18 a deputation relative to the bonus compensation claims of Indian officers.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Lord Rossmore ; Marquis of Downshire ; Lady Georgiana Bathurst ; Sir W. H. Bodkin, late assistant judge ; General A. Derville, Mad. Inf. ; General Sir W. H. Elliott ; Capt. R. Gibson, C.B., R.N. ; Major-General C. Gostling, R.A. ; H. Lloyd. Q.C ; D. Maude, Esq., late police magistrate ; Major J. F. T. Sherman, Mad. S.C. ; Col. A. Wyndham, Mad. S. C. ; Lieut.-Col. W. Sheffield, Ben. Ret. ; Sur.-Maj. C. O. Daniell, Ben. M. S.

CAPTAIN G. LUCK, of the 15th Hussars, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Meerut Division.

MR. W. FRASER, C.E., one of the oldest and most distinguished Engineers in the Madras Public Works Department, died last week at Karnaul of apoplexy.

IT is reported that the temporary appointment of Mr. D. Fitzpatrick as Assistant Secretary in the Legislative Department will shortly be made permanent.

MR. F. BAKER, C. S., has been temporarily appointed Private Secretary to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces Mr. R. Smeaton taking his place at the Secretariat.

MR. H. LEONARD, C.E., Chief Engineer of the Punjab Northern State Railway, is about to proceed on leave, and will make over charge of his office to Colonel Pollard, R. E., Consulting Engineer to Government for Railways.

CAPTAIN SHEPHERD, R. E., has been appointed to the Punjab as Deputy Consulting Engineer Guaranteed Railways, and will assist Colonel Pollard, who has now to perform the dual duties of Consulting Engineer of the Guaranteed Railways and Engineer-in-chief of the Punjab Northern State line.

A SUPERINTENDENT on the Famine Relief works in a private letter quoted by the *Indian Daily News* says—" Somehow there is a rumour that the English have mixed cows' and pigs' fat amongst the rice we sell at the golahs, and in one day the quantity sold fell immensely. If this report gets about I am afraid it will prove serious, as they will rather starve than buy it if the belief gets a thorough hold upon them."

THE Darjeeling paper tells us that on the 9th instant a fire broke out at the Adulpore Tea Garden in the Terai, which destroyed the iron-roofed factory, the engine and rolling-machine, a stock of tea-boxes and tea-lead, with the charcoal and wood-godowns, and the smith's shop. About twenty-five maunds of tea was also burnt. The fire was caused by the sparks from the fire igniting some thatch inside the gable end of the factory.

MUCH anxiety is felt in Southampton regarding a report which is believed to be substantially true, that the vessels and entire staff of the Peninsular and Oriental Company are about to be removed either to Liverpool or to London—probably the latter port. This step has been rendered necessary mainly by the altered circumstances under which trade with the East is carried on, owing to competition consequent on the opening of the Suez Canal.

THE Lahore paper hears from a reliable source that Mr. R. B. Shaw is to proceed to Yarkand as "British Agent." This is, of course, in accordance with the terms of the treaty, which provides for an agent from the respective countries being located in India and Kashgaria respectively. The Embassy, it is stated, will not return *via* Badakshan, as the Ameer has represented that he could not guarantee the safety of Mr. Forsyth's party now that Yakoob Khan has broken out into rebellion. This would appear to be only a pretext, for we have felt all along perfectly sure that the Afghan ruler would never allow a British officer to pass through his territories.

FROM the statement prepared by Mr. Dunlop, Assistant Commissioner, Akola District, Berar, showing the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the G. I. P. Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars, from the 1st October 1873 up to the week ending the 18th April 1874, as compared with the exports up to the same date in the seasons of 1872-73, 1871-72, and 1870-71, we find that the total exports for the week ending 18th April 1874 were 259,460 full-pressed bales, 1,165 half-pressed bales, and 7,289 docras ; total exports up to 18th April 1873, 171,048 full-pressed bales, 22,005 half pressed bales, and 13,171 docras ; up to 18th April 1872, 127,161 full-pressed bales, 31,652 half-pressed bales, and 9,794 docras ; up to 18th April 1871, 123,253 full-pressed bales, 46,190 half-pressed bales, and 13,559 docras.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has issued orders for the purchase of ten thousand mules for the famine districts. A regular transport mule train is being established, and animals are being collected from Jullunder to Benares. This, remarks a contemporary, is a costly undertaking, especially as it is only to be a *reserve* in case of cattle disease. High prices are being given for animals that would never at ordinary market rates fetch one-third of the sums the owners are now getting for them. Lakhs of rupees will be thrown away on this transport train, which will probably never be used. Surely the starving millions might carry their own grain themselves. How many thousand mouths could be filled by a proper outlay of the money which is now being wasted on this transport train ! The officers in charge of the collection of the pack animals are, we believe,—Colonel Bunbury at Cawnpore, Captain Fitz-Simon at Benares, Lieutenant Pearson at Allahabad, Captain Anderson at Agra, and Lieutenants Kinchant and Waterfield at Umballa. The animals will not be sent to the famine districts unless cattle disease breaks out, and may thus perhaps never be required.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, 24TH APRIL.

As is common with all the news-letter writers, I shall begin with the weather. Mornings and nights are very enjoyable. The sun when he comes on the meridian is unbearable. Yesterday my thermometer registered 90° at 2 P.M. in the shade. On the corresponding date last year it registered exactly the same amount of heat at that hour. Thus it will be seen that meteorologically speaking there is little variation in the weather. The crops are healthy. There is not the slightest sign of the prevalence of any epidemic disease that is generally rife in this part of the season.

With the Hindoos, this appears perhaps to be the busiest month of the year. It is consecrated to Hymen, who is being propitiated with great pomp and extravagance. Not only those who are born with silver spoons in their mouths and those who belong to the state of mediocrity, but even those who have simply to live from hand to mouth, try to pour gifts at the hymeneal altar on these auspicious occasions, by any means. Surat, you know, is proverbial for its prodigality. Even the poorest man is tempted either to beg, borrow, or steal in order to show to the outside world what he is really not on the marriage occasions. Not a street or a lane is without a *mandwa* erected with great cost for the marriage purpose. At every time, not even excepting the calmest hours of the night, when nature enjoins every man to stretch his weary limbs in order to get rest and repose, your ears will be stunned by the shrill noise produced by the unmelodious and inharmonious instrument of the native piper. It is of course an admitted fact, that marriage solemnities are unknown to the Hindoos, whose nuptials are accompanied with unimaginable noise and hubbub. It is, I think, high time for the so-called reformers to make some improvements, in conformity with the spirit of the present generation, upon their marriage rites, some of which are so very tiresome and abominable that they are likely to call forth instant ridicule from any reasonable man.

Dr. Bühler, Educational Inspector Northern Division, who was deputed to Rajpootana to collect some Sanscrit manuscripts, has returned to Surat. He is to receive charge of his office on Saturday next from Mr. E. Giles, B.A., who is now acting for him. I understand, however, that within a fortnight Dr. Bühler is again to be called to Bombay on special duty. This German *savant*, I hear, is to assist the Hon'ble Justice West in compiling another Treatise on the Hindoo Law. Professor Giles will again be the acting incumbent.

I am sorry to have to record that of late this place is very much infested by the members of the light-fingered gentry. The havoc committed by the robbers is so great that it requires the police inspector to look more sharp. Some of the culprits have, I am happy to say, been apprehended and dealt with according to law.

The camp of Mr. T. C. Hope is at present near Nowsaree. There is a flying report, for the truth of which I cannot vouchsafe, that he is to be appointed Salt and Customs Commissioner of the Bombay Presidency. This removal, if it turns out to be a fact, will prove a death-blow to the many municipal reforms he has introduced in the Surat collectorate.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—Garrison Quarter-Master Sergeant John Butler, who was suffering from hydrophobia, died at the General Hospital on Tuesday evening, and his remains were interred with military honors in St. Mary's Burial Ground yesterday evening.—*Madras Times*, April 22.

DEATH OF THE REV. MR. BELL.—It is with much regret that we announce the death, after a short illness of only two days, of the Rev. A. Clifford Bell, of the Scotch Kirk, Bangalore. He died rather suddenly yesterday evening at 7 o'clock. Few men will be more lamented in a circle by no means very narrow. He has been a chaplain on the Scotch establishment in this Presidency for about twelve years ; and in his various stations, at Secunderabad, Bellary, Madras, and finally at Bangalore, he won for himself the attachment and esteem of many friends.—*Ibid.*

INFANT LIFE.—A marked improvement in the statistics relating to Mortality amongst Infants, would take place if Mrs. Johnson's American Soothing Syrup were used universally. It is perfectly free from any *narcotic* and is used *externally only*. None genuine without the name of "Barclay & Sons, Farringdon-street," is on the stamp. Sold by all Chemists, at 2s. 9d. a bottle.

Agents.—TREACHER & Co, Bombay

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

A CORRESPONDENT who shall be nameless sends the following communication. He addresses from an establishment adjoining the Lighthouse at Colaba, and I believe that this is really made, because he tells me confidentially that in thrown the Greek into Roman characters rea that the Syndicate may be able to

SIR,

F. E. A have heard the papers lately given for the mit me tation considerably criticized, will you per-

(1) Pr the following as suitable questions :— whiskey was the use of the Greek "*crater*" that

(2) " Poto to the ancients. drunk, instead ink, makes passive participle ' potus,' attempted to acore regular '*potatus*.' It has been are esculent roots this by suggesting that potatoes ticize this reasoning therefore cannot be *drunk*. Cri-

(3) What connecti with the " magnificent Bacon's " Novum Organum" N. B. All candidates our worthy citizen" &c., &c ? of this question. tioned not to make a Mull

(4) Would it be right fo examination, to attempt to di du, if preparing for an

(5) Suppose you were realacon' during a fast ? aloud in the jungle, and came ache Greek dramatists ring "*Ti gar*," ("for why ?") e frequently recur- answer ? Would you be likely to m would the tiger reply' ? h '*Pause* for a

I HOPE Mr. Deputy Sheriff will and tell us upon what principle he forward man as a common juror and that one cts this juror. It is evident that some people special a noble horror of shopkeepers and have of people beneath the rank of a tea m class a bank clerk, or a cotton broker, object t nt, common jurymen—as if, forsooth, they ng ever be common. I quite sympathize with correspondent " Juror," for instance, who a soul above being a common juryman, and not surprised at his giving vent to his wounded feelings regardless of type in two newspapers at once. To have a " person" measure you for a coat one day and to find him a special juror, a dignity for which you have long sighed, the next, is indeed a harrowing experience. " By the lord Horatio, these three years I have taken note of it ; the age is grown so picked that the toe of the peasant comes so near the heel of the courtier he galls his kibe." However, we must all grin and bear these little things in this world ; although men who justly reckon themselve better than most of their neighbours deserve all our sympathies. Even gentlemen " who hold high Government appointments" may be born to blush unseen, as your correspondent says, on the common jury. After all there is this consolation, if a man can measure you for a coat, it surely does not disqualify him for " taking the measure" of a prisoner or for judging of the merits of a " suit." Does it ?

IN one of Randolph's old plays there is an admirable character drawn of a wretched creature so timid that his ownshadow caused him great alarm, while squibs were so exaggerated by his fears that he would have nothing to do with them because they were " epitomes of gunpowder plots." The counterpart of " Deilus" exists in some of the Parsees of Bombay. Really, it is ludicrous to see how they magnify trifling incidents into attacks upon them by Mahomedans. If a Seedee is seen by a Parsee half a mile off munching a bit of sugar-cane, away goes the Parsee with a report to the Police Commissioner about a low Mussulman threatening him and brandishing a stick in his face. An amusing incident occurred the other day to illustrate this reprehensible tendency among Parsees. On Thursday a person named Maneckjee Nanabhoy was walking along Abdool Rahmon Street, when something fell near him, and he had scarcely recovered from his alarm when something again fell near him. Maneckjee at once guessed the cause and strode off to the Police Court, where he reported that a Mussulman had attacked him with stones while he was walking peaceably along Abdool Rahmon Street. I do not know whether the fire-engine brake was ordered out, but at all events the police proceeded to Abdool Rahmon Street immediately, and it was found that a small boy had been eating mangoes at a window, and that the fact of his throwing the stones into the roadway after he was done with them had been the cause of Manockjee's dreadful alarm.

I HAVE received a prospectus of the Poona Races for 1874, and will make a few remarks thereon. In the copy I received there was no mention made of secretary or stewards, so that if I wanted to make a communication to the Race Committee about my horse Tommy, I would have some difficulty in knowing whom to address. I notice that during the meeting there are to be two military races each day. Is this judicious ? For some years past there have been military races at each meeting, but I do not remember seeing one of them produce a good field. In the whole prospectus I notice but two maiden Arab races, one of which is the gift of the Aga. Now, it is quite evident that owners of maiden Arabs in Calcutta, Bangalore, Madras, or in any place a considerable distance from Poona, would not think it worth their trouble and expense to send their property to compete in such a small number of events. As for the other events, they are almost all handicaps, and it is doubtful with me whether owners of platers would care to send them to Poona, there to be at the mercy of the usual Indian handicappers' judgment. Looking at the events set apart for the third day, I see there is no distance whatever set down for the Governor's Cup. How are owners to know whether they should enter for this or not ? In the fourth day's events the Poona Handicap and the Deccan Handicap are worded precisely alike. Are they meant to be one and the same race ? But the most serious fault I have to find with this nameless prospectus is, that it has been issued a ridiculously short time before the periods announced for entries. Say the prospectus was issued on the 23rd April ; a number of entries have to be made by 1st May ; query,—is this a fair amount of notice to give to a dealer or owner in Calcutta, Madras, or even in Bombay ? Surely an owner requires a little time to deliberate as to the procedure he will take as well as to return his answer if he happens to be at a distance from Poona. The prospectus altogether looks illiberal. I think better sport would have been made a certainty if instead of having two military races every day the mysterious stewards were to have a few second-class races for valuation and short distance, say a mile or three-quarters. This, at all events, would encourage small stables by allowing them to have a chance, while there would undoubtedly be a good field. What has W. A.S.P., on whose opinion I place much reliance in sporting matters, to say upon these and kindred subjects connected with the forthcoming Poona meet?

IT is for obvious reasons not easy to say when the " silly season" commences with your contemporary the *Times of India*, but there can be no doubt that during the past week that season has been flourishing more vigorously than usual. Politics or sound writing of any description is not much in the *Times of India's* line now-a-days, serious life being apparently considered by it too much of a bore, you know ; but its readers are always consoled by receiving the usual quantity of matter in their daily broadsheet. It may be considered by unthinking people a very easy task to make up this quantity daily, but the fact is that this is a task which often causes the editors, sub-editors, and assistants a very great deal of anxiety. I fancy there can be few cries more agonising than that of an unbrilliant editor tapping the hollow chambers of his head in a morning and saying. " What am I to write about to-day ?" I have felt something like this myself. Many a time a thin shadow, entwined with that of a lamp-post, has been seen haunting the bandstand on a Friday morning before daybreak. The thin shadow belonged to me, and the reason of its connection with the other shadow was, I may now confess, that sleep had forsaken my eyelids for forty-eight hours, and the terrible anxiety of having to provide you with " Tatler" copy in a few hours had made me squirm around the lamp-post for support. I can understand the agony which must have racked the brain of your contemporary's editor on Wednesday before he decided to bring out that brilliant article of his about mangoes on the following day. Any ordinary man looking at a mango would probably desire to eat it, but a genius, it is now apparent, can make a mango the nucleus of columns of pleasantry and philosophy. Newton saw an apple fall from a tree, and every schoolboy has been whipped into a knowledge of what happened ; the editor of the *Times of India* has seen a mango, and the world stands aghast at the profound political secrets which have been discovered in consequence. The stories about eating mangoes in your bath-tub are rather common-place, but the mango philosopher has added a new bloom to their cheek, as it were, and proved to demonstration how brutal, piggish, beastly is the man who confesses that he likes mangoes, and prefers them in his tub. Nay, more, our mango philosopher has shown plainly that to eating mangoes in a bath-tub may be traced the " degeneracy of the Indian army, which drifted into revolt." After this, mangoes appear before me as demons, evil hobgoblins, treacherous fiends. The very sound of their name makes me shudder, and I am afraid that I shall not be able to hear even La Fille de Madame Angot mentioned without questioning whether she is not a disreputable relation of the Mango family generally. Once upon a time I used to look up with awe to the man who ate his mangoes in his tub. I pictured before me a lithe human figure floating luxuriantly on its back, sucking at a mango, while a sweet smile rested over the face like sunshine on a placid nook of water, and the eyes were fixed on a yellow spot in front which the figure had just made by throwing the skin of its dozenth mango at the wall. I fancied the mango epicure gazing at that spot for half an hour, pleasant fancies thronging his mind like fairies flying through a glade ; his heart dilating with intense contentment till the dilation caused a gentle ripple, which made the water lap up to the edge of his golden-tinted lip ; his fingers pressing through the ripe-fleshed fruit with a musical squelch which took you away in fancy to the sunny land of dance and Provencal song, where maidens leap into the vat and beat beneath their feet the fat, jelly, blood-red grape. But, O thou mango philosopher of the *Times of India !* Thou hast dispelled a pleasant figment of my fancy, and, accepting your dictum, mangoes I shall henceforth associate with mutinies and bestiality. Wo be to the man who, after eating a mango, good-naturedly sucks his thumb behind his napkin ! Wo to the infidel who eats his mangoes in his bath tub ! Wo—I have a number of more Wo's on hand, including geewo, but your "Tatler's" feelings are overcome by the train of melancholy thoughts which have been aroused in him by the lucubration of the Mango Philosopher, and he can purse the theme no more.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines.......Rs. 1
Each succeeding line .... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—During last month 2,541 new suits were filed in the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

ACTING FOURTH JUDGE OF THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Mr. Krishnajee Luxmon, who arrived here from Kattywar on Thursday, will assume charge of his office as Acting Fourth Judge of the Small Causes Court to-day.

THE CONSECRATION OF THE PRARTHANA SAMAJ MANDIR.—The consecration of the Prarthana Samaj Mandir recently erected on the premises of the late Lee Factory at Girgaum, will take place on Sunday, the 26th instant, at 7-30 A.M.

BARODA HIGH COURT.—A correspondent informs us that Mr. Bala Mungesh Waglé, who has lately been appointed Chief Justice of the Baroda High Court, on a salary of Rs. 2,500 per month, has been paid in advance Rs. 30,000.

THE RECENT DROWNING CASE.—The body of one Framjee Shapoorjee, aged about forty-five years, who was drowned near Hog Island on the 22nd inst., was recovered on Thursday. An inquest was held on the body at Hog Island, and it was brought to Bombay the same evening for burial.

DOUBLE OFFENCE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday one Abdool Rayman Gaffoor was charged with stealing a silver ornament from the person of a child. He was also charged with stealing another ornament. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced for the first offence to receive ten stripes and for the second to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment.

COMMENDABLE ENTERPRISE.—A young Parsee of Bombay, Mr Sorabjee Eduljee Elcheedans, employed at the Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company, proceeds to England by the next mail, at the expense of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, to get thorough experience and insight into the working of the spinning and weaving establishments in England.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—The Elphinstone and the Victoria Theatrical Companies being now under the same proprietorship, the leading members of each have been combined, and a new play is to be introduced to-night at the Victoria Theatre. It is founded on the well-known Hindustanee tale of " Goolba Lanobur Che Kurd" or " What did Gool do by Lanobur ? " We understand that much pains has been taken and a good deal of expense incurred in its production, and as there is an opportunity of seeing all the best actors at one and the same time, we have no doubt there will a large gathering to-night.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH.—On Thursday last, a native woman reported to the police that a girl named Salee, aged about thirteen years, and living at DeLisle road with her parents, had suddenly died, and that the neighbours suspected she was poisoned. The police made inquiries, but nothing suspicious was discovered. An inquest was held yesterday morning on the body. From the *post mortem* examination it appears that no trace of poison could be found, but for further enquiry and safety the contents of the stomach have been sent to Dr. Lyon, Chemical Analyser to Government. The inquiry stands adjourned to Saturday, the 20th proximo.

A STABBING CASE.—A Hindoo named Canjee Premjee residing at Chinch Bunder, was arrested by the police on Thursday charged with stabbing with a clasp knife one Koondia Morojee and a Purdasee named Dabri Prag. It appears that one Bhanjee Luckmidas resided near the house of Canjee, and they were on terms of enmity. About a week ago the man Bhanjee charged his neighbour before a magistrate with assaulting him Canjee was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 20. Since that day Canjee determined to take revenge on Bhanjee, On Thursday he actually made a rush towards Bhanjee's shop with an open knife in his hand intending to stab or do him some bodily injury, but the latter seeing his enemy cleared out of the shop. Canjee was so infuriated at the time that he stabbed Koondia Morojee who was at the time partaking of some milk at Bhanjee's shop. The Purdasee on seeing what had taken place went to Koondia's rescue and was also stabbed. The injured men were removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital and the assailant was soon after taken into custody. After having their wounds dressed, which appeared not to be of a dangerous nature, they were allowed to return to their respective homes. The assailant was yesterday charged before Mr. Patrick Ryan, Acting Third Magistrate, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to the aforesaid persons. The magistrate remanded the prisoner to jail, pending the recovery of the complainants.

THE RECENT SONAPORE RIOT.

TRIAL OF THE PARSEE PRISONERS.

AT the Special Criminal Sessions of the High Court on Thursday, four more out of the six remaining Parsee prisoners were tried before Mr. Justice Marriott and a Special Jury on charges arising out of the Sonapore riot of the 15th February last. The Court was exceedingly crowded, chiefly by the gentlemen of the Special Jury and by Parsee spectators. The Advocate-General, with Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta, with Mr. Lynch, appeared for Byramjee Aspaniarjee and Rustomjee Aspaniarjee, prisoners 2 and 4. Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Lynch, appeared for Dinshaw Muncherjee and Pallonjee Rustomjee, prisoners 1 and 3.

After Mr. Inverarity had concluded his speech on behalf of prisoners Nos. 1 and 3, Mr. Perozshah Mehta briefly addressed the jury for his clients, the second and fourth prisoners. At that late hour he said he could well understand the impatience of the jury if he detained them by any remarks not so concise as they might be, but he laboured under some anxiety not to leave anything unsaid that ought to be said on behalf of his clients. However, after the able and exhaustive remarks of his learned friend, it would not be necessary for him to detain them at any great length. In ordinary cases and ordinary times we were apt to forget what were the real functions of the jury. The real utility of jury trial came forward most prominently in cases where the Crown was not only the formal prosecutor, but where it was interest to get a verdict against the prisoners. One of the greatest of English jurists, Blackstone, says :—" The antiquity and excellence of this trial for the settling of civil property has been explained at large in the third volume of these commentaries. And it will hold much stronger in criminal cases ; since in the times of difficulty and danger, more is to be apprehended from the violence and partiality of judges appointed by the crown, in suits between the sovereign and the subject, than in disputes between one individual and another, to settle the metes and boundaries of private property. Our law has, therefore, wisely placed this strong and twofold barrier of a presentment and a trial by jury between the liberties of the people and the prerogative of the crown. It was necessary, for preserving the admirable balance of our constitution, to vest the executive power of the laws in the prince : and yet this power might be dangerous and destructive to that very constitution, if exerted without check or control, by justices of *Oyer* and *Terminer* occasionally named by the crown ; who might then imprison, despatch, or exile any man that was obnoxious to the Government by an instant declaration that such is their will and pleasure. The time had gone by when even a breath of suspicion could be cast upon the judicial bench by the most excited imagination ; but he must say that the time had not gone by when the Crown or the Government did not scruple to snatch a verdict for their own objects and interests by every means in their power, by the exercise of rights acquired in unscrupulous times. And so it was in this case. In the present case the Government did not appear as the mere formal prosecutor. It had a high stake in the result of this trial. The Government were on their trial. They had to show that they had been successful in putting down the riots on the Friday and Saturday preceding this Sunday, and had been perfectly successful in restoring confidence in the town, and that it was only through the turbulent and vindictive spirit of the Parsees that the riot took place that Sunday. Now what was the evidence on which the jury were asked to return a verdict of guilty. It was the evidence of police witnesses, police witnesses whose own reputation and character were at stake. There was a time in that Court when juries were always warned to consider the evidence of police witnesses carefully, when they were told not to attach implicit credence to it, but to sift it carefully and receive it with the greatest caution, simply because it was the evidence of policemen. Mr. Taylor, in text his text on the law of evidence, had laid down that the greatest caution and hesitation must be used before receiving it for the purpose of finding any body guilty, as the evidence of men who jumped to conclusions first and searched for facts to support them afterwards. What should he say, then, when as in this case, they had to deal, not only with police witnesses but with witnesses who were directly interested in the verdict. He put the case on this broad point. After hearing the evidence of these witnesses, could the jury, without any reasonable doubt, say that this evidence was the the truth and the whole truth ? That it was not coloured by their prejudice and the interests they had in the issue. The jury should consider the case upon this broad point. The jury heard the manner in which the witnesses gave their evidence. Whenever they were asked about the attitude of the Mahomedans, they at once said they were quiet and orderly. When they were asked the same question about the Parsees, it was with the greatest difficulty that they were got to admit that they were quiet at the Sonapore lane. He would go a step further. Was the evidence of the witnesses themselves consistent with their acts ? Mr Mills would have them believe that the Mahomedan procession was a quiet and orderly one. Why then did he find it necessary to send off in such haste for assistance ? He had not seen any Parsee mobs there to create any uneasiness in his mind. What, then, had he seen of terror and alarm in the procession itself that compelled him to send for a reinforcement ? There was but one way in which this act of his could be explained, and that was, that he had observed indications in the procession calculated to create terror and alarm in his mind. The acts of these witnesses spoke more strongly than their evidence. According to the law, not only had people a right to defend themselves, but if they saw a riot or tumultuous assembly, it was their right as well as their duty to put it down. (Reads Lord Chief Justice's address to the Bristol Grand Jury). His learned friend had told them to remember the outrages committed on the Parsees on the previous days and the indications of preconcert. Now, though Mr. Mills denied it, undoubtedly a rumour prevailed on the evening preceding to attack the procession was coming down the next day occurred on the previous days, would it have been reasonable for the Parsees even firm and rational Parsees, to have dismissed these rumours as wild and idle tales ? Next, how did the procession proceed ? It was an undoubted fact that the Seedees were armed with sticks. Was this a sign of their peaceable disposition ? The question before the jury was not whether this was a *bona-fide* funeral (that might have been so), but whether the Seedees didn't use this occasion of a funeral for the purpose of making a hostile demonstration in the Parsee quarters. It must be remembered also that it was an unusually large procession to follow the bodies of such obscure men. Under the circumstances of the case he submitted that the Parsees were not exceeding their right of self-defence when they attempted on the Sunday to present such an appearance as to prevent a repetition of the outrages of the previous days, and though they might have committed errors of judgment, still their object in meeting was *bona fide* and it was what it was incumbent on them to do. From what they considered the insufficiency of the police, they had nothing left them to do but what they did. Pressing this view of the case upon them, he would refrain from going into the details of the matter. If the course adopted by the Parsees was adopted conscientiously, any error of judgment they committed in throwing stones (and the fact rested entirely on the evidence of the police) was immaterial. A great deal had been said about the prudence, courage and success of the police in putting down these riots. For his part he could not see the prudence of the police in bringing into the Parsee part of the town an unusually large procession of Seedies armed with sticks, particularly after what had already occurred. As to their courage, they had no doubt been very prompt and successful in putting down the outrages, but neither the Seedees nor the Parsees were hostile to the police. It was poor consolation to those who had their property destroyed, that the very appearance of the police put down the riots. It would certainly have shown more prudence if the police had prevented the Mahomedans from entering that part of the town on that day. These were the only general remarks he had to offer ; he would next go to the evidence which referred to the prisoners whom he defended. They were identified by Mr. Austin, a Hindoo police sepoy, and a Mahomedan havildar. If people were disposed to be consistent he might dismiss the evidence of the havildar. It had been said that the evidence of Parsees could not be relied on in this case : therefore the evidence of Mahomedans could not be relied on either. The Hindoo sepoy said the prisoners assaulted a Seedee who took refuge between his legs. If that were so, was it likely that he would have taken the Seedee into custody and let the Parsees go. Neither Mr. Austin nor the havildar were able to specify any particular act which they saw these men commit. With these remarks he left the fate of these prisoners in the hands of the jury.

His Lordship then summed up the case. There were in all, he said, 11 charges against the prisoners, but they might be divided into two sets. The first set charged the prisoners with being members of an unlawful assembly, and the second with being members of an unlawful assembly joined together with the common object of committing the offence of criminal intimidation. He would refer to the charges in detail when he had gone through a portion of the evidence which he considered necessary. It seemed to him that the real point for consideration in this case was the object with which the Parsees assembled on that Sunday. They must have met together either for the purpose of self-defence in the *bona fide* belief that they were in danger, or with the object of attacking the Mahommedans. There was also a third view which presented itself, whether assuming the primary object to have been that of self-defence, that object was not subsequently changed to the offence of attacking the Mahomedans. His Lordship then defined the meaning of an unlawful assembly as given in the Penal Code, and showed that the code provided that an assembly which in its origin was lawful might afterwards become unlawful. Therefore the points for the jury to consider were, first, did the Parsees assemble for the purpose of self-defence ? Secondly, did they assemble to attack the Seedees, and, third, assuming that the original object was that of self-defence, was that object subsequently changed to the object of attacking the Seedees ? If the first was the case, it would not amount to an offence within either of the classes of charges he had mentioned; but if either of the others was the case it would amount to an offence. He would not consider again (as at the first trial) whether the right of the Parsees to self-defence had been taken away, or how far far this right existed when persons considered themselves threatened. It seemed to him that it was the three points which he had mentioned to which it was necessary to draw the attention of the jury. Before proceeding to the evidence he would point out what he considered to be leading points in the case, and points to which he ought to draw their attention in considering the question of self-defence. One was whether the procession was a *bona-fide* procession ; again, in what manner it was conducted ; again, by whom was the attack commenced at the graveyard ?—again who commenced the attack at the corner of Sonapore lane ? and then, although the question of the police did not seem to him much to arise in the case, yet it was a patent fact that the police were present, and this was important in considering whether or not the Parsees assembled with the *bona-fide* object of self-defence. That seemed to him to be the way in which the question of the police came in here, and not otherwise. The case was one of great importance, and though it was late, yet he felt he should not be justified if he did not draw the attention of the jury to the evidence of at all events the three leading witnesses in the case. His Lordship next read over the evidence of Mr. Mills, Mr. Austin, Mr. Brewin and a police havildar. This was police evidence, but it was not to be altogether disbelieved. It was to be received with caution. His Lordship next read over and explained the charges against the prisoners. Then came the the question of identity. Prisoners No. 1 and 3 were identified by Mr. Brewin. The former was not identified by anyone else. As to him there could not be any question about Brewin's power to identify him for they had been together in the same workshop a considerable time. It was either true or was a deliberate falsehood. No. 3 was identified by a police constable besides Mr. Brewin, but there was a descrepancy between what he had said that day and what he had said at the last trial. Brewin's evidence against him was not so strong as against No. 1. Moreover, there was no evidence to show that either of these prisoners did anything. But then again when the police constables got over the wall they desired the Parsees to desperse. If the jury believed this, and that the Parsees did not desperse, then those who remained in the mob joined themselves to the unlawful assembly. The other two prisoners were identified first by Mr. Austin, whose evidence was very decisive. With regard to him it could not be a case of mistaken identity. They were also identified by Mahomed Jaffer, who said he had known them both before. As this man was a Mahomedan his evidence should be received with caution. The next witness who identified these prisoners was Moree Goonajee. He was a Hindoo and had known both the prisoners for about a year. These were all the observations he had to address to them on the case. It was not necessary for him to say that the trial was one of great importance and that they should give it every possible attention. In the course of the trial and of his summing up, he considered it right to make certain observations to them, but it was for them to consider how far these observations were correct. His was not the verdict. It was for them to consider all the circumstances of the case and arrive at a just conclusion.

The jury then retired and returned in an hour and a half, finding all the prisoners guilty of being members of an unlawful assembly, as stated in yesterday's issue.

YESTERDAY Pestonjee Merwanjee and Heerjeebhoy Merwanjee, the last of the ten Parsees arrested in connection with the riot were placed on their trial. These prisoners were arrested a considerable time after the other eight, and were not tried along with them and the thirty Mahomedans at the first trial. They were yesterday tried for the first time since their committal by the Magistrate.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Farran appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Mayhew with Mr Pherozshah Mehta defended the prisoners.

The following are the gentlemen of the Special Jury who tried the case :—

SPECIAL JURY.

D. S. Kemp, Esq.	T. H. Moore, Esq.
E. Campbell, Esq.	W. Forrest, Esq.
Alfred Clarke, Esq.	C. J. Gream, Esq.
Clement Poole, Esq.	Alfred King, Esq.
C. Banks, Esq.	Premchund Roychund, Esq.
F. L. Brown, Esq.	Narayen Janardhanjee, Esq.

After the Advocate-General had shortly stated the facts of the case to the jury, Mr. Brewin was called, and examined by Mr. Farran. He would identify both the prisoners as having been in the crowd at the burial-ground. They both had sticks. The one was an ordinary oak walking, but he didn't remember what the other was like. He didn't see either of them at the disturbance at Breach Candy Road. He next saw No. 1 some days after, perhaps on the 25th, and asked him for his name and his brother's name. The prisoner gave them to him. The prisoners kept what they called a Europe shop in Kalbadavie Road. That day, the 25th, he laid information against the prisoners and arrested them about a month after. He did not lay information sooner because he had received no orders from his superior.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mayhew. The witness said, the stick the prisoner had was an ordinary walking-stick. He believed the prisoners lived at Dhobie Talao. The riot at the graveyard lasted two minutes. The prisoners might have got away before the Seedees dashed past the police. For anything he knew the prisoners might have been mere lookers-on. He knew both the prisoners to be respectable men, and had known them for a couple of years. When he arrested the prisoners they were going towards the police court, and they told him that as they had heard that there was a warrant out against them, they were going to surrender themselves.

Mr. Austin identified prisoner No. 2 as having been among the crowd at the grave-yard. He had not seen him do any particular act. He had known him for four years.

To Mr. Mayhew—The prisoners are both respectable men.

Appoo Bapoo, a police constable, identified prisoner No. 2 as having been in the crowd. He had a stick in his hand, but he did not see him do anything in particular. He heard Mr. Brewin and Mr. Austin tell the Parsees not to make a disturbance nor to throw stones. The Parsees paid no attention. He saw the prisoner after the order was given. He had not known the prisoner before.

Mahomed Jaffer, a police havildar, whose eye had been struck with a stone, was called and stated how he had been struck.

Mr. Mayhew then addressed the jury. His defence he said, was very simple and it was this, that the prisoners had no intention whatever of joining that assembly of the Parsees in Chundunwady lane, for whatever purpose they might have assembled. The prisoners had nothing in common with them. It was necessary before finding persons guilty of being members of an unlawful assembly to show that they intentionally joined and continued in the assembly. His defence was that the prisoners resided in a house in Dhobie Talao, that they were acquainted with one Jamsetjee Nowrojee, who lived in a house in Chundunwaddy cross-lane. On that morning it was a matter of notoriety that there was a great apprehension in Parsee minds of a Mahomedan disturbance, and on that day Jamsetjee was ill and was desirous that his wife and family should be removed from his house to that of prisoners, which was more remote from the place, where the Seedees and Mahomedans were coming. He therefore despatched a messenger to the house of the two prisoners requesting them to come and take away his wife and children. They did so and when they got to the lane a crowd had collected there. They were unable to get into the house of Jamsetjee, and during the short time the disturbance took place they simply went to the corner of Chundunwady cross lane from curiosity, and as soon as possible went sharp back to their own house.

His Lordship said he should tell the jury that when an assembly had met together for a lawful purpose and afterwards became an unlawful assembly, the mere fact of the change did not render those present members of an unlawful assembly. It would have to be shown that these persons continued with the other members of the assembly, and this could only be done by showing that an order was given to the crowd to disperse, and they did not disperse.

As Mr Mayhew resumed this address the foreman of the jury rose and said that the jury did not think there was any case against the prisoner.

The prisoners accordingly received their discharge, and went off after making several salaams to the court.

The court then adjourned till this morning, when the 18 Mahomedan prisioners will be tried.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

(Times, March 30.)

FOR the fifth consecutive year since its original establishment, the Oxford and Cambridge boat race has been won by Cambridge, but not without a magnificent struggle over fully three miles of the whole distance of four miles and a quarter constituting the Metropolitan course, easily as the victory, to all outward appearances, was gained at the finish.

Saturday morning broke fine and summerlike after the squalls and rain of the preceding evening, but as the sun rose, the wind, which had gone down during the night, increased in force, and as the Press boat left Temple Pier at 9 a.m. a strong wind from the south and west was blowing down the river, and raised a succession of mimic waves between bridges as the tide flowed. Long before this hour hundreds of rowboats had commenced their journey towards the arena of the contest, and in passing up river, paddle steamers, screw yachts, steam launches, panting tugs, and even cumbersome barges, propelled by oars, were overtaken, all bound for the scene of action, and for the most part heavily freighted with people, among the fairer portion of whom garments and ribands of light and dark as well as mazarine blue appeared to be indispensable. The same may also be said of the spectators ashore on either side of the course.

Soon after 10 o'clock the arches of Putney Old Bridge were closed by dropping across them on the lower side several barges, which the flowing tide kept in their position until the commencement of the ebb, after the race was over, released them. The course was being rapidly cleared by the river police and the Thames Conservancy, and sightseers were fast collecting on the banks of the river, especially on the tow-path in the neighbourhood of the boat-houses, but the Fulham fields were very thinly tenanted. Indeed, the attendance was comparatively limited, and in striking contrast to the multitudes of last year, on which occasion the race was rowed at half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon. No doubt the early hour fixed for the start—before the closing of houses of business and factories for their Saturday half-holyday—is accountable for this falling off in the multitude. There were, however, the usual crowds on and about the London Club Boat-house at Putney, Hammersmithbridge, Barnes terrace and bridge, and the banks at Mortlake. Afloat it seemed as if there were more spectators than usual in the upper reaches of the river.

At a few minutes before 11 o'clock the Oxford crew embarked at the London Rowing Club yard, paddled slowly down to the starting place, and swinging their boat in mid-river, proceeded to take up their position at the outer mark-vessel, both the starting boats, be it remembered, being moored on the Middlesex side of mid-stream. They were loudly cheered by the occupants of the Oxford steamer made fast to the Aqueduct astern of them. Five minutes later the Cambridge crew also put off from the Leander Club Boathouse, and steadily paddling towards the starting place, took up their position at the inner station on the Fulham side of their opponents. The latter is usually considered the better station ; but as the wind was blowing directly across the river from the Putney shore, and the tide had fallen off considerably in strength, the outer or windward position was for the moment the better berth of the two, although it was compensated for in the upper part of the river by the long bend to the right from Chiswick Meadows to the winning post, so that on Saturday the stations were perhaps equalized. The old bridge was crowded with spectators, knots of men were visible on the steeples of Putney and Fulham Churches, and even on the summit of the Aqueduct itself, as everything being in readiness, the two crews lay at the post in readiness for the start, manned as follows :—

CAMBRIDGE.

	st.	lb.
1. P. J. Hibbert, St. John's......................	11	1½
2. G. F. Armytage, Jesus	11	8
3. James B. Close, First Trinity.....	11	0½
4. A. S. Estcourt, Trinity Hall..................	11	10½
5. W. Lecky-Browne, Jesus	12	5
6. J. A. Aylmer, First Trinity......	12	11
7. C. S. Read, First Trinity.........................	12	11½
H. E. Rhodes, Jesus (stroke)......................	11	7
C. H. Candy, Caius (cox.)	7	5

OXFORD.

	st.	lb.
1. H. W. Benson, Brasenose......................	11	0
2. J. S. Sinclair, Oriel..............................	11	5½
3. W. E. Sherwood, Christ Church	11	8
4. A. R. Harding, Merton.........................	11	1½
5. J. Williams, Lincoln..............................	13	0½
6. A. W. Nicholson, Magdalen..	12	10
7. H. J. Stayner, St Johns.........................	11	10½
J. P. Way, Brasenose (stroke)....................	10	9
W. Lambert, Wadham (cox)	7	2

At 11-14 a.m. the signal was given by Mr. Edward Searle, the starter, from a waterman's skiff astern of the two crews, and the race commenced. Cambridge were the first to catch hold of the water, succeeded immediately by their opponents. The former got way on their boat quickest, the start of the Oxford crew being anything but a good one, and led by a quarter of a length off the Duke's Head, rowing 37 strokes a minute to 35 on the part of Oxford. So fast did the Cambridge crew send their boat through the water that opposite the flagstaff of the London Boathouse they led by a good half-length, apparently dropping their opponents rapidly. Off the Bishop's Creek, where Oxford were rowing 36 strokes per minute, the side wind fell upon the boats with full force, and driving their sterns to leeward brought their bows up to windward, so that both boats were pointed towards the Surrey shore, and were going in a line diagonal to their proper course. The Cambridge coxswain was the first to straighten his boat by the application of his right or lee line, by which means, as the crews passed the site of the old half-mile post between the Bishop's Creek and Craven Cottage, the lead of Cambridge was increased to two-thirds of a length. The latter, in rounding, on the inner hand, the bend at Craven Cottage, gained still more, so that, off the Grass Wharf, about 200 yards above the Cottage grounds, they were as nearly as possible clear of Oxford. In crossing the water in Crab Tree Reach, however, Oxford gained fast, reducing the lead of the Cambridge crew, as they passed Rosebank Villa, to half-a-length. Off the Crab Tree, the latter in their turn once more gained, and were leading off Dorset Villa by two-thirds of a length, which advantage was increased to fully three-quarters of a length at the Soap Works Warfe, Approaching Hammersmith Bridge, the Cambridge coxswain fetched his boat out unnecessarily wide, pointing her abruptly towards the Middlesex shore, but it is just possible this was done from over-caution, and anxiety to give room for the other eight to pass clear of the steamboat pier. By this means the Oxford crew made up a good deal of their lost ground, and reduced their opponents' lead to half a length, the nose of the Oxford boat being level with the feet of No. 4 in the Cambridge crew as the Suspension Bridge was passed in 8min. 26sec. Now came the turn of the Oxford crew to hold the better position round the bend of the river above Hammersmith, but apart from this they were seen to be rapidly overtaking the leaders off the Doves. Opposite the Oil Mills at the corner before opening Corney Reach, the Cambridge crew on the outside were the first to catch the wind, as a very strong breeze were blowing down the Reach and raising a heavy swell in mid stream ; their progress consequently was much retarded, and in a hundred and fifty yards more the Oxford crew drew level for the first time since leaving the post. The rough water in Corney Reach—the hope of Oxford—militated seriously against the Cambridge crew, for their boat, which was the more submerged of the two, seemed unable to make headway against the wind and waves like the Clasper boat of Oxford, with its greater freeboard, notwithstanding the Cambridge men were rowing by far the quicker stroke of the two. It happened, then, that Oxford slowly drew away, and as the Cambridge crew for a moment fell to pieces in the midst of two or three larger waves than usual, led by three quarters of a length at the foot, or lower end, of Chiswick Eyot ; and for the moment it looked as if the advocates of Clasper's and the opponents of Waites' boat were right in their prognostications. Two miles and a quarter were by this time rowed. The force of the foul wind and the swell have now full play upon both boats, so that their progress was comparatively slow, Oxford rowing 34 strokes and Cambridge 36 to the minute. Having steadied themselves, the latter began to hold their own, and presently to regain some of their lost ground, so that off the middle of the Eyot, Oxford only led by half a length, both crews ploughing away to the best of their ability in the rough water rolling between the island and the tow-path shore. It had by this time become apparent to the occupants of the steamers immediately astern of the crews that the turning point of the race had arrived. Although abreast of the Church—reached in 13min. 55sec.—Oxford still led by nearly half a length, their opponents were holding their own well, and as smoother water was visible ahead—owing to the bend in the river to the left, by which the wind came off the Chiswick shore—it needed no second sight to discover that the Cambridge crew would derive considerable advantage from their position under the Middlesex bank, and with the inside of the long horseshoe bend from the Bathing-place to Mortlake in their favour—a set-off to the long bend in favour of Oxford from the Soap Works to the Bathing-place, which was now drawing to an end. At the White Cottage, then, the lead of Oxford was reduced to a few feet only, and for an anxious moment the competing crews converged towards the centre of the river, which, as has been previously mentioned, had been unduly narrowed by the successive lines of craft of all sorts under the Chiswick Meadows. The bow side oars of Oxford and the stroke side oars of Cambridge threatened to come into contact, but happily all further danger was averted by both coxswains—the Cambridge steersman particularly—giving way and keeping clear of one another. Off the Bathing Creek, which was by this time reached, Cambridge began to come up to the leaders, and, quickly catching them, drew level about 200 yards above the Creek—rather more than three miles having been compassed—and in their turn led by a quarter of a length, where the towing-path joins the road, some two furlongs below the Bull's Head at Barnes. From this moment the race was virtually over, for, pulling beautifully together, the Cambridge crew rapidly left their opponents astern, clearing their boat in the next 300 yards, and rowing right away from them. Off the Bull's Head they were about a length and a quarter ahead, and they passed through the centre arch of Barnes bridge in 18min. 33sec, with a lead of fully two lengths—that is to say, with a gap of one length and a foot or two more between the stern of one boat and the nose of the other. At the Limes, situated just above the White Hart, Cambridge led by two lengths and a half, or perhaps more, and by three lengths opposite Mortlake Brewery. Notwithstanding a courageous effort on the part of Oxford, who rowed 36 strokes a minute up the last reach, the ship was passed by Cambridge with a lead of three lengths, which they maintained to the flagboat, by which distance the race was won, a gap of two lengths intervening between the boats. The time of the race, taken by a chronograph by Dent, of Cockspur-street, was 22min. 35 4-10sec. and by Benson 22min. 35sec. It was not fast, but the difference between the 19min. 35 sec. of last year is fully accounted for by the variations of wind and water. On the present occasion the race was rowed on a slack forenoon tide, with a strong and foul wind from the south-west, whereas in 1873 it was rowed on a very full and fast-running afternoon flood, with a fair easterly breeze on its back over the upper and longer part of the course. The losers rowed in a new boat by Clasper, of Oxford, and the winners, who had discarded their new eight by the same builder in a boat built last year by Waites of Cambridge, formerly head man to Messrs Searle and Sons. The betting on the race was quoted at 3 to 1 on Cambridge, but there was comparatively little speculation.

With respect to the merits of the crews the result of the contest speaks for itself, and never were the advantages of a steady and thorough preparation more apparent than on Saturday. We have little or nothing to add to our remarks on the rowing of the men in *The Times* of last Friday, which were to the effect that the Cambridge crew were well trained, well coached, and that they all did their work together, while their opponents, despite their quick " timings," had not been ground down into the same uniformity, and exhibited occasional and marked symptoms of irregularity and want of cohesion when called upon for special energy. They rowed steadily and well for a long distance, and especially in the rough water in Corney Reach, but they broke up after going three miles, and from that moment the issue was never uncertain. They had a magnificent boat, and it carried them bravely through the swell. The Cambridge crew, on the contrary, were sadly " underboated." Of this there can be no doubt ; and without going so far as to say that the disaster of 1859, when the Cambridge boat sank, was in danger of being repeated, there can be no question that they were grievously beset off Chiswick and their chance of success was seriously prejudiced. On the point whether they were right in discarding Clasper's boat they must themselves be the best judges ; but what they lost in speed and sea-worthiness they gained in comfort by the change. Whether, had they been as fortunate with their boat as their opponents, the features of the race would have been altered in any material degree, can only, after all, be a matter of opinion.

The following table of winners of the University Boat Race is extracted from the *Rowing Almanac* :—

Yr.	Date	Winner.	Course.	Time. m. s.	How Won.
1829	June 10	Oxford	Henley	14 30	easily
1836	June 17	Cambridge	W to P	36 0	1 minute
1839	April 3	Cambridge	W to P	31 0	1m. 45 sec.
1840	April 15	Cambridge	W to P	29 30	2-3 length
1841	April 14	Cambridge	W to P	32 30	1m 4 sec.
1842	June 11	Oxford	W to P	30 45	13sec.
1845	Mar. 15	Cambridge	P to M	23 30	30sec.
1846	April 3	Cambridge	M to P	21 5	2 lengths
1849	Mar. 29	Cambridge	P to M	22 0	easily
1849	Dec. 15	Oxford	P to M	25 10	foul
1852	April 3	Oxford	P to M	21 36	27 sec.
1854	April 8	Oxford	P to M	25 39	11 strokes
1856	Mar. 15	Cambridge	M to P	25 50	½ length
1857	April 4	Oxford	P to M	22 35	35 sec.
1858	Mar. 27	Cambridge	P to M	21 23	22 sec.
1859	April 15	Oxford	P to M	24 40	Cam. sank
1860	Mar. 31	Cambridge	P to M	26 5	1 length
1861	Mar. 23	Oxford	P to M	23 30	48 sec.
1862	April 12	Oxford	P to M	24 41	30 sec.
1863	Mar. 28	Oxford	M to P	23 6	43 sec.
1864	Mar. 19	Oxford	P to M	21 40	26 sec.
1865	April 8	Oxford	P to M	21 24	4 lengths
1866	Mar. 24	Oxford	P to M	25 35	15 sec
1867	April 13	Oxford	P to M	22 40	½ length
1868	April 4	Oxford	P to M	20 56	6 lengths
1869	Mar 17	Oxford	P to M	20 5	3 lengths
1870	April 6	Cambridge	P to M	22 4	1½ length
1871	April 1	Cambridge	P to M	23 5	1 length
1872	Mar. 23	Cambridge	P to M	21 15	2 lengths
1873	Mar. 29	Cambridge	P to M	19 35	3½ lengths
1874	Mar. 28	Cambridge	P to M	22 35	3½ lengths

In the evening the crews dined together in the Great Supper Hall of the Criterion Restaurant, in Piccadilly, with their friends. Mr. James B. Close, President of the Cambridge University Boat Club, occupied the chair and the company numbered nearly 100. Among other gentlemen present were Mr J. W. Chitty, Q.C., the Umpire ; Mr. J. H. D. Goldie, C. U. B. C., and Mr. J. G. Chambers, who coached the Cambridge crew ; Mr. S. D. Darbishire, who looked after the Oxford men ; and Mr. F. S. Gulston, captain of the London Rowing Club. The band of the Coldstream Guards played during dinner.

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THE ASHANTEE FORCES.

THE WINDSOR REVIEW.

(*Times*, March 30.)

Sir Garnet Wolseley may well have felt a proud man when yesterday, through the Royal Park of Windsor, before the eyes of shouting thousands, he led his little army past their Queen. Not a year has gone since in the same place the Shah of Persia sat by the Queen of England to see the English troops march past; but both the hour and the men were different then. It was a fine spectacle—a splendid pageant which then passed before the eyes of the Persian King beneath that bright June sun; but the sight yesterday was something more. Then the flower of the British Army, the chosen *corps* of the service, were brought out to show the stranger how English soldiers looked and marched, and as they looked and marched, he might well have guessed, so would they fight. But yesterday the people of England were looking on their our countrymen—on men who, but a few short weeks since had been face to face with the foe, and in the teeth of dangers worse even than those which are born of every battle-field, having done the work that had been given them to do, had now come back to claim their just reward.

It was a wise forethought to change the ground of the Review. There can be no question that had the original choice of the Home Park been adhered to, considerable inconvenience would have been the result to all concerned. As it was, the site of yesterday's ceremony was a good one. It was the large open space between Queen Anne's Ride and the Long Walk, half-way down the latter. Along the east side of the Ride, looking on to the Long Walk, were ranged the carriages, and there the crowd was thickest, though it stretched far away in an unbroken line northward right round the ground down almost to the trees that fringe the walk. Towards the southern end of the line was the Royal Standard, where sat the Queen as the troops went by, and on either side of this point were two enclosures, wherein certain of the privileged were allowed to be—members of both Houses of Parliament, of the Royal Household, of the Press, and last, though of course very far indeed from least, the Eton boys. Time had not admitted of more, or more perfect preparation; but, such as they were, the arrangements, were complete enough. The 2d Life Guards, the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), and the 1st Battalion of Grenadier Guards, kept the ground, assisted, and most efficiently assisted, by a considerable force, both of the Metropolitan Police under Mr. Superintendent Mott, and the Windsor Police under Mr. Chief Superintendent Hayes. At the saluting-point stood a guard of honour of the Grenadiers.

Between 11 and 12 the troops were to arrive, some from Portsmouth, some from Shorncliffe, some from Winchester, and others from Woolwich. As they arrived they were at once to march by the Castle-hill and through the High-Street, both bright with flags and lined deep with an enthusiastic crowd, to their respective stations. At 1 the Queen herself was to be on the ground. But the regiments had far to come, and trains will occasionally be behind their time, and, fortunately for a considerable part of the crowd who were somewhat late on the scene, it was 2 o'clock before the bugles called the troops to "Attention." But few could have fretted at the delay. Looking from the Royal Flag northward towards the Castle, the eye saw a bright and varied scene. Out in front, little lines of colour on the open green of the Park, stood the heroes of the day. On the extreme right was a small handful of men, clad in different colours—red, blue, even in black; these are the Special Service officers, each in the uniform of his own regiment, a few in the sober gray and pith helmet of the campaigning dress; those in black are the Chaplains who went up with the little force to Coomassie. Then come the Artillery and the Engineers, a mere handful of men, even together; then the 23d, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, with their new goat sent them by the Queen herself from the Cashmere flock in the Park; after these the 42d Highlanders, the Black Watch; the 2d Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, and, lastly, the men of the Commissariat and the Army Service Corps. Right and left, two sides of the square, stretched the thick black wall of spectators, relieved by the scarlet of the Guards, and flecked here and there by the white plumes of the Household Cavalry; while farther off to the north, and so right round the ground, shone the brass helmets of the Carabiniers. When, too, the eye grew tired of roaming so far afield, it might turn to a little group nearer home. Close by the saluting-point are gathered a little knot of scarlet-coated, white-plumed officers of the Staff. Among them is one in a uniform which we do not know, a scarlet-clad Hussar, with a white pelisse lined with scarlet, and stiff with golden embroideries. It is a Russian uniform, we are told, and the wearer is Prince Bariatinsky. But there is among them a white horse, an Arab as it seems, carrying one on whom all eyes are turned; his breast is covered with medals, and his face is familiar now to nearly all there, for it is the hero of the day, Sir Garnet Wolseley himself. Around him are his Staff, of whose good work every successive despatch has told us, and with them is Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, in command of the Guards.

It is nearly 2 o'clock now; still no signs of Royalty, and the crowd are beginning to wax somewhat impatient. Suddenly a bugle rings out, and then again. It calls the troops to "Attention;" arms are shouldered, and Sir Garnet and his Staff ride off towards the north corner of the ground. Following them with our eyes we can see a bright mass of colour moving swiftly down the Long Walk, and soon the cheers that come rolling up along the line announce the Queen. In an open carriage drawn by four grays she comes up at a smart trot. With her are the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Edinburgh, and Princess Christian. At her carriage wheels ride the Prince of Wales, as Colonel of the Rifle Brigade, the Duke of Edinburgh, in the uniform of the Volunteer Artillery of London, Prince Arthur, of course in the dark rifle green tunic of his own regiment, and the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the Army. Then come in the next carriage Princess Louise (the Marchioness of Lorne), Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold. Before and behind rides the escort of Life Guards, and all around the Staff, a bright show of scarlet and gold, dancing plumes, and glistening steel. All present notice how well Her Majesty is looking, and how pleased and proud of her soldiers, as with such a sight before and such sounds around her she well may be. As she comes up to her standard the cheers are merged in the strains of "God Save the Queen," and all uncover as her carriage stays awhile till the music ceases. Then the horses' heads are turned, and slowly the procession passes down the ranks. Beyond a bright mass of colour, gray horses passing slowly on, and the plumes of the Staff waving in the brisk breeze, the spectators packed close behind the guard cannot see much now. Still less can they see of the next movement. For now either end of the line closes in on the Highlanders, forming a hollow square, into which drives the Queen. From a distance we can see Sir Garnet and his Staff ride forward, and the General dismounts. That the Queen is speaking we can see, but what she says it is of course impossible for us to hear. This much, however, we learn—that when the square is broken Lord Gifford may wear upon his breast the Victoria Cross, and not a man there upon that ground, be his coat red or black, but is glad for the young soldier's sake, and for the honour so gallantly won.

But now the square breaks, the carriages come back, the Queen is ready, beneath the shadow of her own Royal flag. The bands of the different regiments come forward to the centre of the ground; with them, too, comes, or rather is brought, the goat, for he is evidently a stubborn or perhaps a modest animal, and then, as the well-known, time-honoured strains of the "British Grenadiers" rise on the air, the march past begins. In column of companies the regiments come by. First ride the Staff, and next to them, alone, at the head of his little band of heroes, Sir Garnet Wolseley. As he carries his sword to the salute he turns, and, reining up by the side of the Queen, waits there to see his soldiers pass. First come the Fusiliers, and in front of them Sir Archibald Alison, Brigadier-General of the Army of Coomassie. It is somewhat strange, we think at first sight, that the Brigadier should be on foot. But we soon see the reason. Sir Archibald brought back but one arm from India, and that arm is now in a sling. Then the tune changes, the bagpipes strike up, and, to the quick tune of the "Hieland Laddie," the Black Watch come on. The men of the last two companies are in the trews, and the tartan is of a different colour, for these are the men of the 79th—another Highland Regiment—who volunteered to fill up the ranks of the 42d when they sailed out from Portsmouth in December last. Again another strain, brighter, livelier, and quicker still. It is the old air of "Ninety-five," and we know that the Rifle Brigade—the old 95th Regiment—are passing. After them come the men of the Army Service Corps and of the Control, good fellows and true, who, though hard fighting may not fall to their share as often as they can wish, generally get even more than their share of hard work.

This brings the procession to a close. But the day is not yet over. Once more the troops are formed in line, the Staff in the centre, and the General alone out at the head of the Staff. Slowly, in unbroken order, the long column advances. When within about fifty yards of the Royal carriage the men are halted, and the arms are ordered. Clearly we can hear Sir Garnet turning to the right and the left to see that all is ready, calling for three cheers for the Queen. He waves his plumed hat in the air, and from end to end of the column, with the precision of a *feu de joie*, the cheers ring out. They are sent back again from the crowd, and are continued again and again till they die away in the strains of the National Anthem, and we know then that all is over and done.

VOTES OF THANKS TO THE TROOPS.

In the House of Lords on March 30,—

The Duke of Richmond, in moving a vote of thanks to the Naval and Military Forces recently engaged in the operations on the West Coast of Africa, said he would not touch on any points of a controversial nature as to the policy which had been adopted in that quarter of the globe, but would only refer to the brilliant nature of the services performed, and he expressed his opinion that one of the most marvellous circumstances connected with the war had been the rapid manner in which it had been brought to a successful issue, mainly owing to the great energy and soldierlike qualities of Sir Garnet Wolseley, to whom the conduct of the operations was committed, and who with his victorious troops, had overcome all the difficulties resulting from the almost impassable nature of the country, the pestilential climate, and the want of means of transport. Her Majesty's Naval Force engaged in the operations had shown that they could fight as well on land as on board ship, and the Marines had also maintained their ancient *prestige*. After noticing in terms of praise the conduct of the Artillery, of the Engineers, of the 42nd Regiment, and of the Rifle Brigade, the Duke of Richmond observed that he should be sorry to pass unnoticed the conduct of those who organized Native forces upon the occasion, and particularly referred to the valuable aid thus given by Commander Glover, of the Royal Navy. He added that, unfortunately, there was on all such occasions a dark side to the picture, but he felt sure that the sympathy of their Lordships would not be withheld from those who were now mourning the loss of some dear relatives or friends. He concluded by moving a formal vote of thanks to Sir Garnet Wolseley, to Commodore Commerell, Commodore Hewett, Captain Fremantle, Colonel Festing, Sir A. Alison, and all the other officers and and men of the Navy, Army, and Royal Marines who took part in the operations on the Gold Coast; and to Commander Glover for the energy and ability with which he led a considerable Native force from the River Volta to Coomassie. To this motion was appended an acknowledgment of the distinguished valour and conduct of those who perished in the operations, coupled with an expression of deep sympathy with their relatives and friends.

Lord Granville, in seconding the motion, said that it was one of the highest privileges of Parliament, and certainly one of its most agreeable duties, to acknowledge on behalf of the country the great services rendered by Her Majesty's Military and Naval Forces. The description given by the Duke of Richmond of the services of the forces engaged in the Ashantee War was marked by no exaggeration. The whole conduct of the British officers had been admirable, and a circumstance which must never be forgotten was the cordial co-operation of the land and sea services. He was glad to notice the tribute paid to Commander Glover, and he could not avoid alluding to the extraordinary feat performed by Captain Sartorius. With regard to the loss of life, there was some consolation in the reflection that it was less than had been expected when the Expedition first went forth, and it was also a satisfaction to know that many lives had been saved by the care bestowed on the wounded.

The Duke of Cambridge.—My lords, I do not doubt for a moment that, in the words of my noble friend who has just addressed your lordships, this House will pass with unanimity the vote proposed in such admirable terms by my friend the noble duke. Still, I may be permitted to add a word, in order that, as head of the Army, I may express my sense of the manner in which this operation, small though it may be called, but yet important, has been performed by the gallant General and troops whom Her Majesty this morning honoured by reviewing them. (Hear, hear.) My lords, I said this war was a small one, and so it was so far as the numbers engaged; but the difficulties were as great, if not greater, than in the case of a large army placed in the field. Everything had to be learnt by the General and his troops. You may call it an unknown country. I believe that not a road laid down in any map was correct; the distances were not known; everything had to be explored, and within the short period of three months all the white troops must be brought on the land and got off again, because the climate was such as would in a few months kill any white man who remained there; and that was a circumstance of which the enemy would be sure to take advantage. All those obstacles were overcome and our gallant General and his troops have proved to this country and the world that British troops can go anywhere if only they have reliance on the spirit of their officers, which was the case on this occasion, which has been the case on all occasions, and which I am satisfied will always be the case as long as the same high spirit exists among us. I know it has been said that the spirit of the nation is no longer what it was. I rejoice to know that there is no ground for that assertion. This expedition has shown that the spirit of the nation is exactly what it always has been; and as to the Army, the only difficulties the authorities had was to know how to choose the few men required from the very large number who came forward—men in the enjoyment of life and of position in society—who were anxious to do their duty by their country, and show themselves worthy of the services to which they belong. (Hear, hear.) I can answer for it that in the applications to go to the Gold Coast we had the greatest difficulty to know whom to select to go and whom to keep quiet at home. So far as regards the anxiety of officers. As regards the troops, they went with cheers to an arduous, a dangerous, and a deadly undertaking. They were only delighted to be sent, and they went with that spirit which carried them to Coomassie and has brought them back in triumph within so short a time. (Cheers.) The noble duke alluded to the cordial feelings which existed between the naval and military forces. It so happened that the contest commenced at a period when it was impossible for Europeans to remain on the coast except for a few hours at a time, and, therefore, there was no alternative but to leave the first brush to the Marines. We had the advantage of having there a most distinguished officer, Colonel Festing. No man could have performed his duties more admirably. I rejoiced when I heard the tribute borne by my noble friend the noble duke to Captain Fremantle, who, owing to the illness of Commodore Commerell, was the senior naval officer, and who so readily gave up his command in order that Colonel Festing should have the whole operation under his control. (Hear, hear.) It was during that period the Royal Marines and the sailors of the navy were engaged, and performed their duty so well. I think, my lords, I ought not to omit to mention the services of the 1st and 2d West India Regiments who performed efficient service during this campaign. (Hear, hear.) My lords, when Sir Garnet Wolseley went to the Gold Coast, accompanied by the officers who went out with him, there was this further difficulty—that several of those gallant gentlemen were employed in raising native levies and were left very much to themselves. The unsatisfactory nature of this duty is shown by the case of Captain Glover, who, after raising a fresh force of 20,000 men, was left with his 700 Houssas. Those officers really had a most difficult task. Every sort of promise was made to them, but those promises were forgotten, and they were left to take care of themselves. One of these officers, Captain Butler, has returned in bad health, I believe, but I hope he is sufficiently recovered to reap the reward to which he is fully entitled. (Hear, hear). Those gallant officers acquitted themselves well of the task assigned to them, and it is impossible not to see that not only must the movement of Captain Glover have had a very great moral effect, but that the efforts of other officers who with their troops were not actually present at the taking of Coomassie very materially contributed to the result finally obtained by the expedition. (Hear, hear) As long as English gentlemen lead English soldiers and sailors you may be sure the feeling of our soldiers and sailors will be sound. I wish, my lords, to mention that the distinguished regiments which were sent out from this country—the 23rd the 42nd, and the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade—were not selected for the duty. They were sent out because they were the first three on the rota. It would have been a great indecorum of my noble friend (Viscount Cardwell) or myself if either of us had selected them. Those three regiments were sent because they were the first three for service, and I am certain that if three regiments that had not had the good fortune to be so distinguished in every part of the globe had been sent out on this occasion the result would have been the same. I am sure, my lords, that the position of some of the officers who were not able to get to the front must have been of a painful kind, because in the front excitement keeps up men's spirits, and they do not feel what they have to go through. My lords, we must all be pleased to see so many of those who went out back among us and looking so well. I was down at Windsor to-day, and I assure any of your Lordships who were not there that it would have done your hearts good to see the three distinguished regiments to which we have been referring. I assure your lordships that at this moment they look so fit for service that I should not hesitate to set sail with them to any place the country might wish to send us. With regard to Sir Garnet Wolseley he is a most fortunate man, and I believe he would be the first to admit it. He is fortunate in having had opportunities of distinguishing himself, but he has always availed himself of those opportunities and shown the true spirit and instincts of a soldier. I hope I may be permitted to say that he himself told me when he came home that there was not a single thing he had required for the use of the troops which had not been liberally placed at his disposal. (Hear, hear.) My lords, I feel certain that the greatest liberality is the greatest economy in such a case, and I am sure that this House will participate with the other House of Parliament in expressing approval at the way in which the Expedition has been conducted and satisfaction at the successful return of our gallant troops. (Cheers.)

The motion was then agreed to *nemine dissentiente*.

BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

About 260 guests were at the Lord Mayor's banquet to Sir Garnet Wolseley and the Ashantee officers at the Mansion House on Tuesday. The Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Teck, and several of the Ministers and a great number of military and naval officers were present. Sir Garnet on his arrival, accompanied by his wife, was enthusiastically welcomed, and the band played "See the conquering hero comes." The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, in responding to toasts, both spoke warmly of the courage and endurance displayed by the officers and troops in Ashantee. Sir Garnet Wolseley's speech in acknowledging the toast of his health was warmly and repeatedly cheered. He remarked that to dilate on the bravery of the troops engaged in the Ashantee war would be almost insulting when it was remembered that the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the Black Watch, and the Rifle Brigade formed part of the Expeditionary Force, and that the Naval Brigade consisted of sailors and marines carefully selected from the fleet serving on the station. When I made use of the term "Naval Brigade" (Sir Garnet continued), I wish it to be clearly understood that I refer both to the seamen and marines who composed it. To tell you that her Majesty's soldiers and sailors fought well and bravely would be something like telling you that when the sun shines it is daylight, but I feel bound to remind you that at no previous period of our military history have British troops been called upon to vindicate their country's honour in so pestilential a climate. The hardships, privations, and exposure so cheerfully endured by all ranks would, under ordinary circumstances and in ordinary climates, be subjects to be remembered in after years only to be laughed at, but they remind us of fevers and of sickness which have left their mark indelibly upon many of us, and which during the progress of the war robbed us of gallant comrades, whose uncomplaining endurance can never be forgotten. Sir Garnet went on to say:—

There can be no greater mistake than to imagine that the war was accidental, or that it arose from any sudden freak of a barbarous and despotic Monarch. I believe it to have been long planned, and that preparations for it had long been made. I have good reason for asserting that large stores of powder and munitions of war had been collected for several years previous to hostilities being commenced. It is a well understood Ashantee custom that each successive King should make his reign remarkable by some military exploit. The King who now rules in Ashantee had never had any previous opportunity for prosecuting any successful war. He had looked forward for a long time to the invasion of the Fantee territory as not only a feasible but a profitable operation. The unsuitableness of the climate for European troops was as well known at Coomassie as it was to those doleful alarmists who inundated the newspapers of England with innumerable prognostications of disasters previous to our leaving that Coast. From time immemorial our military policy on the Coast of Africa had not been of a nature to impress a powerful and a warlike nation with any high opinion of our military strength. This fact was encouraging to the enemy, and the King, who had been long seeking for what he considered to be a plausible cause of quarrel, thought he had found one in the cession of Elmina by the Dutch to the English nation. We had right and justice on our side; but such were the appalling accounts we had received from the Coast as to the health of the few marines who had been landed there, that it was thought desirable to seek for any other solution of the difficulty than by an appeal to arms. Although I received no positive instructions on the subject, I embarked fully impressed with the intention of avoiding war, if it was possible to do so, compatibly with honour. Now, of all the monarchs one has ever heard of—the man in the moon, perhaps, excepted—the King of Ashantee was the most difficult to get at. The only base of operations from which it was possible to act against him was about 4,000 miles from England. To land men or stores on that surf-bound coast was always difficult, oftentimes dangerous, and occasionally altogether impossible. As I have previously said, the climate was the worst in the world. We were told that no animals—not even asses—would live long there. All our beef and mutton had to be imported from abroad, and, in fact, I may say that all our stores had to be drawn from England. No draught animals would live there. There were no roads, and the few paths existing were unsuited for military operations. I have frequently been asked since my return home why I did not organize a land transport service. My answer is, that even supposing I could have obtained the necessary carts and animals I should have required, it would have been impossible for me in the short time available for military operations to construct a road that would have sustained the constant traffic either of pack animals or of carts over it. Although the engineers worked unremittingly and well, to have made a road of the required description was not within the bounds of possibility.

In further observations, Sir Garnet commented on the great want of information which existed as to everything connected with the country in which war had to be waged:—

The few men who had been previously to the Coast, presuming on the little information their service there had afforded them, inundated the press with doleful stories regarding the horrors of the climate and the general unsuitableness of the country for military operations. One daily paper terrified its readers by informing them that it was almost impossible to walk through the bush without treading at every step upon a snake, and that pythons and boa-constrictors were to be seen hanging from every tree. An officer whom I have great pleasure in seeing here this evening sought for information as to the kit he should take with him from one of the worst of these alarmists, and the answer he received was, "My dear fellow, there is only one thing you will require to take with you, and that is your coffin." The same distinguished gentleman, when applied to officially for information as to the feasibility of using English troops in the interior, warned every one that to attempt such an operation was to court disaster. He also was pleased to state that it was impossible for English soldiers to march in such a climate, and that to take 1,000 white men into the bush would require 6,000 black men to carry them.

Owing to the erroneous nature of the information he had obtained, Sir Garnet said he had been led to believe that the construction of a railway would have been a feasible operation. He therefore requested to be supplied with material for laying down thirty miles of railroad. He had not been, however, forty-eight hours on the Coast when he became aware that the construction of a railway was impossible in the limited time available for military operations. He had, therefore, to confess that he was responsible for the expense thus entailed upon the public. Having acknowledged the great services rendered to the expedition by the medical officers, Sir Garnet said:—

The military world has learned many military lessons [illegible] that has been taught us by the Abyssinian and Ashantee wars is that when you have to appoint an English general to command any military undertaking it is necessary to trust him; to supply him with all he asks for; and, above all things, to avoid the error committed during the New Zealand war of severing the military command from the diplomacy necessarily connected with the operations. I have no hesitation in saying that had my operations been encumbered by the presence with me of a civil governor, or of an ambassador authorized to give me orders, I do not think I should ever have reached Coomassie.

Prince Arthur proposed the health of the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy that of the Lady Mayoress and the Ladies. Mr. Ward Hunt returned thanks for the Navy, and Viscount Cardwell for the House of Lords.

THE OFFICIAL PROMOTION AND DECORATIONS.

A number of announcements relating to honours conferred on the officers engaged in the Ashantee campaign appeared in the *Gazette* of Tuesday night. Sir Garnet Wolseley is promoted to the rank of Major-General in the Army, "in recognition of his valuable services in command of the force employed against the Ashantees," and the undermentioned medical officers are promoted to the ranks specified, in consideration of their valuable services with the force in question:—Surgeons-Major William Alexander Mackinnon, C.B., and John Andrew Woolfreyes, M.D., to be Deputy Surgeons-General. Surgeon George William M'Nalty to be Surgeon-Major.

It was also announced that the Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officer and non-commissioned officer, whose claims to the same have been submitted for her Majesty's approval, for acts of bravery performed by them during the recent Ashantee War, as recorded against their names, viz.:—

24th Regiment.—Lieutenant Lord Gifford, for his gallant conduct during the operations, and especially at the taking of Becquah. The officer commanding the expeditionary force reports that Lord Gifford was in charge of the scouts after the army crossed the Prah, and that it is no exaggeration to say that since the Adansi hills were passed he daily carried his life in his hand in the performance in his most dangerous duties. He hung upon the rear of the enemy, discovering their position, and ferreting out their intentions. With no other white man with him he captured numerous prisoners; but Sir Garnet Wolseley brings him forward for this mark of Royal favour most especially for his conduct at the taking of Becquah, into which place he penetrated with his scouts before the troops carried it, when his gallantry and courage were most conspicuous.

42nd Regiment.—Lance-Sergeant Samuel McGaw (date of act of bravery, January 31, 1874), for having at the battle of Amoaful led his section through the bush in the most excellent manner, continuing to do so throughout the whole day, although badly wounded early in the engagement.

Other announcements in the *Gazette* were as follows:—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in and appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:—

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—Major General Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, K. C. M. G., C. B.; Captain John Edmund Commerell, R. N., C. B., V. C.; Captain William Nathan Wright Hewett, R. N., V. C.; Colonel Sir Archibald Alison, bart., C B; Colonel John Chetham M'Leod, C B, 42nd Regiment; Deputy Surgeon-General Anthony Dickson Home, C. B., V C.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—Captain Walter James Hunt Grubble, R.N., Captain the Hon. Edmund Robert Fremantle, R N.; Colonel John Carstairs M'Neill, V. C., C.M.G., late 48th Regiment; Colonel George Richards Greaves, Late 70th Regiment; Colonel Francis Worgan Festing, Royal Marine Artillery; Captain Percy Pitt Luxmoore, R. N.; Colonel Henry Evelyn Wood, V. C., 90th Regiment; Colonel George Pomeroy Colley, 2nd Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Savage Mostyn, 23rd Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel James Maxwell, 1st West India Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel George Daniel Webber, 2nd West India Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Fredrick Warren, Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel Baker Creed Russell, 13th Hussars; Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan Macpherson, 42nd Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Francis Cunningham Scott, 42nd Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Robert Home, Royal Engineers; Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Durand Baker, 18th Regiment; Major Redvers Henry Buller, 60th Regiment; Major Arthur John Rait, Royal Artillery; Major William Francis Butler, late 69th Regiment; Deputy-Controller Matthew Bell Irvine, C.M.G.; Staff-Surgeon Ahmuty Irwin, R.N.; Surgeon-Major Thomas Macdougall Bleckley, M.D.; Staff-Surgeon Henry Fegan, M.D., R.N.; Surgeon-Major Robert William Jackson; Surgeon-Major Charles Benjamin Mosse, African Medical Service.

The following promotions in her Majesty's Fleet have been made for services rendered during the recent Ashantee campaign:—

Commander Percy Pitt Luxmoore to be Captain in her Majesty's Fleet; Lieutenant John Hext to be Commander in her Majesty's Fleet; Sub-Lieutenant Gerald Rivers Maltby to be Lieutenant in her Majesty's fleet; Staff Surgeon Second Class Henry Fegan, M.D., to be Staff Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet, with the seniority of the 28th inst. Commander Prescott William Stephens to be Captain in her Majesty's Fleet. Lieutenants Frederick Edwards, Edmund George Bourke, Edward Fitz Gerald Day, Gerard Henry Uctred Noel, and Gordon Charles Young, to be Commanders in her Majesty's Fleet. Sub-Lieutenants Augustus Heyliger Coker, Archibald James Pocklington, Lloyd William Mathews, Archibald Edward Clark Kennedy, Charles Windham, Conyers Lang, Spencer Henry Metcalfe Login, Harry Seawell, Frank Niblett, Henry Ponsonby, Hugh Robert Evans, and Wyatt Rawson to be Lieutenants in her Majesty's Fleet. Navigating Lieutenant Hugh Halliday Hannay to be Staff Commander in her Majesty's Fleet. Navigating Sub-Lieutenants Thomas Edward Butcher Cope and Charles Heyward to be Navigating Lieutenants in her Majesty's Fleet. Staff-Surgeons John Watt Reid (b), M.D., and Ahmuty Irwin to be Deputy Inspectors General of Hospitals and Fleets. Staff-Surgeons (second class) Richard Eustace Thomas Colan, M.D., and Francis Hamilton Moore, to be Staff Surgeons in her Majesty's Fleet. Surgeons Archibald Grant Colquhoun and James William Fisher, M.D., to be Staff Surgeons (second class) in Her Majesty's Fleet. Assistant-Paymasters Alfred de Denne, George Frederick Mylius Kent, and Edmund Hickson to be Paymasters in Her Majesty's Fleet. Engineers.—George Thompson and James Orchard to be Chief Engineers in Her Majesty's Fleet. Gunners, Second-Class.—Charles Burch and Thomas Cowd to be Gunners, First-Class, in Her Majesty's Fleet. Boatswains, Second-Class.—Henry White (a) and William Potter to be Boatswains, First-Class, in Her Majesty's Fleet. Carpenters, Second-Class.—John Hill and Charles Head to be Carpenters, First-Class, in Her Majesty's Fleet.

The Court Circular states that the following officers of the Ashantee Expedition had the honour of being invited to dine with her Majesty the Queen on Monday night:—

Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, Major-General Commanding; Colonel Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., C.B., Brigadier-General; Colonel John C. McNeill, V.C., C.M.G., Colonel on the Staff; Colonel George R. Greaves, Chief of the Staff; Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Wood, commanding Wood's Regiment; Colonel John C. M'Leod, C.B., commanding 42nd Royal Highlanders (Black Watch); Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. S. Mostyn, Commanding 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Warren, commanding 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own); Lieutenant Lord E. F. Gifford. V.C. 24th Foot (Scouts) Commander Commerell; Captain Grubbe, her Majesty's ship Tamar, commanding Naval Brigade Colonel Festing, Royal Marine Artillery, special appointed; Deputy Surgeon-General A. D. Home, C., principal medical officer. Lieutenant-Colonel G. Colley (in charge of transport and line of communication) was prevented through illness from obeying Majesty's commands.

The following officers had also the honour of receiving invitations to dinner at Windsor Castle, were presented to her Majesty in the evening by Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge:—

Major Thomas D. Baker, 18th Foot, A. G. and A. Q. M. G.; Captain Henry Brackenbury, Royal Artillery, Assistant Military Secretary; Captain Redvers H. Buller, 60th Rifles, D.A.A.G.; Captain John Cecil Russell, 12th Lancers, Aid-de-Camp; Lieutenant Hon. H. J. Lindley Wood, 10th Hussars, A.D.C. to Sir Garnet Wolseley; Lieutenant Maurice FitzGerald, Rifle Brigade, A.D.C to Sir A Alison; Captain Arthur J. Rait, R. A., commanding Royal Artillery; Major Robert Home, R.E., commanding Royal Engineers; Major Baker C. Russel, 13th Hussars; Captain C. W. Robinson, Rifle Brigade; Capt. F. S. Russell, 14th Hussars; M. B. Irvine, C.M.G. Assistant-Controller; R. C. Healy, Assistant-Controller; Surgeon-Major W. A. Mackinnon, C.B.; Surgeon-Major J. A. Woolfreyes, and Surgeon-Major R. W. Jackson. Captain Butler, half-pay, 69th Foot, and Captain Dalrymple, 88th, were unavoidably prevented by illness from being present.

The *Times* states that Sir Garnet Wolseley "from a feeling of delicacy" declined the Grand Cross of the Bath. It is understood that the gallant officer is to have a baronetcy and a pension.

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80 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, AT COMPOUND INTEREST IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

TABLE SHOWING SUFFICIENCY FOR INDIA OF POSITIVE WHOLE WORLD RATES.

Col.	Particulars	Result
Col. 1.	Name of Assurant, and age next birthday.	J. Money. 20
Col. 2.	Sum assured payable at death whenever that may happen.	Rs. 1,000.
Col. 3.	Premium how payable and for what limited period.	Annually for 5 years.
Col. 4.	Amount of Gross Premium, payable every year, for 5 years.	Rs. 91-1-4.
Col. 5.	Amount of Nett Premiums for Investment in Government Paper at Compound Interest; and payable every year, for 5 years.	Rs. 72-13-11
Col. 6.	Increased value of the 5 Nett Premiums at end of the 5 years at 4 per cent. Compound Interest and represented by Government Paper in the hands of the Official Trustee.	Rs. 410-7-4 J. Money's payments now cease.
Col. 7.	Increased value of Rs. 410-7-4 at the end of 22 years, 8 months, at 4 per cent. Compound Interest.	Rs. 1,000
Col. 8.	Total Period occupied in deriving Rs. 1,000 from J. Money's Payments.	yrs. months. 27 8
Col. 9.	Brown's Tables of Mean Duration of Life in India at Age 20.	Civil: yrs. months. 34 4; 27 8 — Difference in favor of the Positive: yrs. months. 6 8. Military: yrs. months. 28 6; 27 8 — Difference in favor of the Positive: yrs. months. 0 10
Col. 10.	Expectation of life in India at age 21, as deduced from Mr. Finlayson's adjusted Table of the experience of the Subscribers to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund between the years 1837 and 1872—(at age 20, not given).	years. 32 months. 9
Col. 11.	Average price of 4 per cent. Government Paper from 1836 to 1873 deduced from Messrs. Nicholls and Henty's Indian Government Loan Diagram, and exclusive of 1857 and 1859.	Per Rs. 100, Rs. 92-1-1. Equal to a return of Rs. 4-5-6.

Table of Results at following Ages available on application.

EXPLANATION.

J. Money, aged 20 next birthday (Col. No. 1) assures his life for Rs. 1,000, payable at death (Col. 2) and elects to pay Premium to the Positive in 5 years (Col. 3), instead of for the whole of life. Being in the receipt probably of full pay and allowances, a term of years to pay the required Premiums in amount be more convenient than having to pay a Premium payable by for the whole of life. The amount of 5 subsequent years, is Rs. J. Money, every year for the [illegible] of proportion which the Positive 91-1-4 (Col. 4), Government Paper to accumulate at Compound Interest until death is Rs. 72-13-11 (Col. 5), the difference being reserved for expenses and profits. At the end of the 5 years, the Nett Premiums invested as received in Government Paper at Compound Interest have become Rs. 410-7-4 (Col. 6), and at the end of a further term of 22 years and 8 months (Col. 7) have increased to Rs. 1,000 the amount assured. By this time the total period occupied in deriving from J. Money's payments Rs. 1,000 is 27 years 8 months (Col. 8), and so far as the Positive is concerned, the Life Assured may now lapse. Cols. 9 and 10 show what the even chances of life in India are according to Brown's Indian Mortality Tables, and the experience of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, just published, while Col. 11 gives the rate average return which Investments in 4 per cent. Government Papers have yielded for the last 38 years, taking the highest and lowest Prices ruling each year, and excluding 1857 and 1859, when Government Securities were unduly depressed.

N. B.—1. Expectation of J. Money's life in India is now probably somewhat longer than that set down in Cols. 9 and 10, as the periods reviewed embrace years of constantly recurring wars.

2. The rate of interest (Col. 11) which will be realized for the Positive Life Fund will on an average of investments probably be a little *more than* 4 per cent., which will reduce the period in Column 8.

Dr. Farr, of the General Registry Office, Somerset House, has been appointed Auditor of the Life Funds, in lieu of Professor Sylvester, resigned.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, Copy of a Pamphlet by Lord Sandhurst on "Life Insurance Rates in India," and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

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This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—
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With which is now united
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COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
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THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN ENGLISH DERBY SWEEP, 1874.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each—Cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the benefit of the Trichinopoly Race Fund.
500 Rs. (five hundred Rupees) will be given to the 4th horse and 100 Rs. (one hundred Rupees) to every starter.
After all expenses have been deducted the balance will be divided as follows:—
The Winner to receive two-thirds.
The 2nd horse „ one-quarter.
The 3rd horse „ one-twelfth.
To close on 1st June, and the Drawing to take place on the following day at the Trichinopoly Club.
Applications (accompanied by remittance) to be made to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY DERBY SWEEP
Trichinopoly Club, Trichinopoly.

BILLIARDS.

IN consequence of the enormous rise in the Price of IVORY in Europe, the cost of BILLIARD BALLS has increased about 30 per cent. But as we had purchased largely before the rise, we are enabled to offer BILLIARD, POOL, and PYRAMID BALLS at a lower rate than now prevails in England.

Intending Purchasers will do well to avail themselves of the present low rates, as our next supply will be considerably enhanced in price.

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BILLIARD BALLS,	Size 2 1/16 inch,	Rs. 24	per Set
Do.	„ 2 3/16 „	„ 30	„
POOL BALLS	....	„ 81	„
PYRAMID BALLS	....	„ 128	„
PLAIN CUES	....	„ 3	
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CUE TIPS	....	12 Annas per Doz.	
PREPARED CHALK	....	12 „ „	

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BOMBAY.

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KEY-LESS AND WARRANTED,
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FOR
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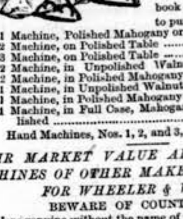
WHEELER AND WILSON
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY FOR BOMBAY
CAUTION.

HAVING noticed in one of the BOMBAY PAPERS, Advertisements from certain parties, for the Sales of Sewing Machines of various kinds, and Wheeler and Wilson's amongst others, and as the wording of these advertisements might lead the public and intending purchasers of Sewing Machines to suppose that the parties are appointed our Agents, and are selling the Genuine Machines, we hereby beg to CAUTION the PUBLIC AGAINST the PURCHASE of such MACHINES as GENUINE ONES; and to INTIMATE that Messrs. DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., of No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, are our SOLE AGENTS for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

All our Genuine Machines have the name of the Wheeler and Wilson M'f'g Company impressed on the Cloth Plate, and the Medallion Trade Mark [illegible] Company imbedded in the Machines.

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2 Gravy Spoons	12 „	at	6 0	....	3 12 0
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F R A U D.
On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the
LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
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